PUBLISHED MONTHLY. PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,432—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 3 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
11th Mar.	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th "	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.
SYDNEY	4,955	Combe	18th May 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	31st March 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	28th April "

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5106	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3669	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.
"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent [illegible] every other information for Travellers, and [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,200 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 17th March, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th March at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on SUNDAY, the 12th March, at 10 a. m., from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Karachi, Passi, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,000 tons, on or about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th March.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay 10th March, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	30th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	6th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,150	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,786	25th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	8th July 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 611

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	31st March.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR.................. £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

[illegible] Frames, only, inclusive of fitting
Nickel Rs. [illegible] Gold Rs. 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

MONUMENTALISTS
OF POONA AND CARRARA.
"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS: EAST STREET, POONA.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR CRICKETERS AND CRICKET-LOVERS.

A PAPER SOLELY DEVOTED TO INDIAN CRICKET!

IT is PROPOSED to PUBLISH a WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT to the *Bombay Gazette*, every MONDAY specially devoted to Cricket in India.

The supplement will be entitled

"INDIAN CRICKET"
A WEEKLY RECORD
OF THE GAME

and will contain brightly written notes and comments on the Game.

It will be conducted by a Gentleman of wide experience who has contributed articles on the subject to most of the leading daily newspapers of this country.

No pains will be spared to make it interesting and popular.

For some time past the want of a paper in India exclusively devoted to Cricket has been greatly felt.

Old records have been lost sight of, while fresh ones have in a great many instances altogether escaped notice owing to the fact that there never has been a journal exclusively devoted to the game and that the best Cricket has only been dealt with sketchily by existing sporting papers.

"INDIAN CRICKET"

will supply a long-felt want and as it is being offered at a

NOMINAL RATE

it should meet with extensive support.

Amount of SUBSCRIPTION can be sent on receipt of First ISSUE.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Rs. 12 PER ANNUM (with Postage)
OR ONE RUPEE PER MONTH,
Subscriptions are now being registered.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

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Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Offices, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

[illegible] PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS
SERVED DAILY
FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY
TELEPHONE NO 325.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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BAHADUR

CIGARS

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NO

EQUALS!

McDOWELL & CO. LD.

MADRAS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to [illegible] inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England [illegible] every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp [illegible] impressed thereon, in white letters [illegible] Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal [illegible] proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the [illegible] and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TRESURKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

FOR PRIVATE HOUSES, SHOPS, MILLS, FACTORIES.

TESTIMONIALS.

BROAD STREET, READING, July [illegible] 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in stating that the MINIMAX acted with the greatest efficiency in the small fire we had this week, and undoubtedly saved what might have proved a serious fire.

(Sd.) E. BODCOCK.

WELLHALL ROAD, HAMILTON, 27th October, 1904.

HAY STACK FIRE.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of the very great service the MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHERS were to me last month as without them the whole of my Hay Stacks would have been burned down. Immediately the fire took place, one of the stacks was a mass of flames, and whenever the Extinguisher was applied the flames disappeared, but as the fire had been going on for some time before the Extinguisher was applied, and as there was a good wind, it had taken good hold inside the stack. In a short time the flames appeared, and the MINIMAX was again applied when the flames disappeared. To make sure that no fire was in the centre of the stacks, willing hands commenced to turn over the hay that was smouldering, and in a very short time the fire had been completely put out. The Fire Brigade arrived on the scene, but their services were not required.

(Sd.) J. HAMILTON.

From Messrs. LANE BROS.,
MARLBOROUGH STREET, FARINGDON, December, 17th 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—A customer of ours has just had occasion to use his MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER. We used it on a neighbours Motor Car which was all in flames. We are pleased to say the result was most satisfactory. A valuable Car would quickly had been rendered worthless at the rate it was burning. The Extinguisher, however, acted like magic and the car was only slightly damaged. We have refilled our Customers Apparatus and shall be glad of replacement at your earliest.

(Sd.) LANE BROS.

HALLS OXFORD BREWERY, LTD. OXFORD, November 14th, 1904.

DEAR SIR,—Please supply refill for MINIMAX FIRE Appliance to replace one used with excellent effect to Extinguh a slight fire we had in our Brewery a few days ago.

(Sd.) HALL OXFORD BREWERY LTD., C. ROBINSON.
Secretary.

From HANLEY, STOKE and FENTON JOINT HOSPITAL BOARD,
Beech Hurst Hanley, August 20th, 1904.

GENTLEMEN,—The MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER Apparatus supplied to the above Board has proved very efficient. Through the carelessness of a maid allowing a pan of wax to boil over in one of the wards, a fire occurred, but thanks to the efficiency of your Apparatus, it was at once put out before any serious damage occurred. A test fire was also made, composed of six large boxes tarred both inside and outside, filled with shavings and chips and turpentine poured over the lot to secure a good test; one of your Extinguishers sufficed to put this test fire out three times. I have every confidence in recommending your apparatus to any public institution or works where there is a risk of fire.

(Sd.) MEDICAL OFFICER.

MINIMAX FIRE EXTINGUISHER .... Rs. 37 8
REFILLS for above............ " 5 0

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
Sub-Agents.—D. W. HOUGHTON, 37, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HENNESSY'S THREE STAR BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unexcelled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE [illegible] BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or [illegible] the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 [illegible] Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO [illegible]

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurance of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	35	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	12	49	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
40	36	11	68	13	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	39	6	71	11	54	13	46	14	69	12	[illegible]	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of [illegible] during [illegible] Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole [illegible] the same [illegible] Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. [illegible], being [illegible] about the same as most Offices require during the whole [illegible]

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By arrangement with the Railway authorities the last Train for Bandra and Stations north up to Andheri will leave Church Gate Station 15 minutes later and will STOP at MARINE LINES.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

EUROPEAN and EURASIAN CANDIDATES for appointments in the General Service Signalling Establishment of the Government Telegraph Department are required. They should be over 16 and under 20 years of age and be able to produce certificates of age and character. Whilst under training, they will receive an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem as probationers. Pay—Initial Rs. 40 per mensem—Rising to Rs. 195 per mensem by Grade and annual increment. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, TRAFFIC BRANCH, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

also

Qualified Non-Departmental Signallers are required for temporary service in the Telegraph Department. Pay will be at the rate of from one to two rupees per diem according to proficiency in Signalling. For further particulars apply to CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT, Traffic Branch, Government Telegraph Department, Calcutta.

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ON and from 15th MARCH, 1905, the Up and Down Punjab Mail train leaving Lahore and Bombay on 14th March will run via the new Agra-Delhi Chord Line instead of, as hitherto via Agra Fort, Tundla and Karnal and through carriages will be run between Bombay and Lahore, and from the April it is proposed that a composite I and II class run between Bombay and Kalka.

A Restaurant car will be attached on the Agra-Delhi Chord Line to the Down Mail at Agra Road for dinner and to the Up Mail at Muttra for breakfast.

The timings between Bombay and Agra will remain as at present,

	H. M.	
Arrive Agra Road	18 48	from Bombay.
Depart. Agra Road	10 51	for Bombay.

Between Agra Road and Lahore, the timings will be as follows:—

		H. M.			H. M.
Agra Road	Dep.	18 56	Lahore	Dep.	18 31
Delhi	Arr.	22 53	Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	0 53
Delhi	Dep.	23 13	Sahranpur	Arr.	2 31
Ghaziabad	Arr.	23 43	Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	4 31
Meerut Cantt.	Arr.	0 46	Ghaziabad	Arr.	5 32
Sahranpur	Arr.	2 39	Delhi	Arr.	6 7
Umballa Cantt.	Arr.	4 12	Delhi	Dep.	6 35
Lahore	Arr.	10 30	Agra Road	Arr.	10 43

On and from 15th March, passengers by or for the Punjab Mail train, booked respectively to or from Agra Fort, Tundla and via, will have to change at Agra Road.

Public Notices showing the detailed timings of the Up and Down Mail and Mixed trains over the New Agra-Delhi Chord Line are exhibited at Stations.

H. C. RADFORD,
for General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 7th March, 1905.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY Yielding an annual rental of UPWARDS OF ONE LAKH situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1886, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hummum Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors, above also occupied as offices.

2. SIRDAR'S PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 122 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1880 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. SHAMS MANZIL, Hummum—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1893 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above, occupied as offices and chambers.

4. JAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 787 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper floors used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jung's Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 30, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of and offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 6th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 20th and 21st instant, those days being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th March, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ON and from the 13th March, 1905, the following EXTRA DOWN and UP LOCAL TRAINS between BOMBAY and THANA will RUN until further notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

		No. 65 Extra Thana Passenger Daily.	No. 123 Extra Kurla Passenger Week days.
		H. M.	H. M.
V. T. Bombay	Dep.	9 15	19 20
Kurla	Arr.	9 54	20 2
Kurla	Dep.	9 55	....
Thana	Arr.	10 21	....

UP TRAINS.

		No. 70 Exta Thana Passenger Daily.	No. 124 Extra Kurla Passenger Week Days.
		H. M.	H. M.
Thana	Dep.	10 45	....
Kurla	Arr.	11 12	....
Kurla	Dep.	11 13	21 15
V. T. Bombay	Arr.	11 53	21 55

H. C. RADFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 9th March, 1905.

BOMBAY 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 18th MARCH, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 13th March, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th March, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE TIME for the receipt of Tenders for the SUPPLY of 11,900 PIPES STONEWARE 6" by 2" each Pipe required by the Storekeeper Bombay Municipality, is extended to 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1905.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 10th March, 1905.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undersigned has ceased to carry on the business of HOUSE AGENT in Partnership with Mr. K. M. KADAM, who has willingly LEFT his PARTNERSHIP and the Undersigned will CARRY on the said Business ALONE in the Name, Style and Firm of Messrs. B. SAKHARAMJI & Co., at the same Premises in Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, where it was being carried on formerly and notice is also given that from THIS DAY, Messrs. B. SAKHARAM & Co., do not keep themselves responsible for any dealings any one enters into with the said Mr. K. M. KADAM.

L. N. RATHI,
of B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.

Bombay, 7th March, 1905.

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By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on MONDAY, the 13th March 1905, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter-houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1905, to 31st March, 1906, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market Mazagon and Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, from fruit and sut-ish sellers &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered, either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, and also collecting fees on weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets, for 12 months, from 1st April 1905, to 31st March 1906.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the Undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

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Bombay, 10th March 1905.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

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AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN CABINET COUNCIL.

BUT NO CONSTITUTION.

PRINCE STABBED TO DEATH IN WARSAW.

PARIS, FEB. 23.

AN "Echo de Paris" message from St. Petersburg states that the Tsar has decided to summon all the Ministers of State, as well as M. de Witte and four presidents of the different sections of the Council of the Empire, to the Palace of Tsarskoe Selo every Friday. This step amounts to the institution of a Cabinet Council.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" telegraphs as follows : The situation continues to be very serious in the provinces. Prince Androunikoff, who had given orders for the people to be fired on, has been stabbed to death in Warsaw.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" says : A member of the Committee of Ministers has stated that the Zemsky Sobor will never be convoked and that a Constitution will never be granted. However, the Government is willing to grant individual liberty of the Press and liberty of conscience.

PEACE RUMOURS.

FRANCE SOUNDING JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

Paris, Thursday.

The following appears in the "Petite Republique" to-day : "We learn from a diplomatist holding a high situation that spite of all contradictions it is certain that Russia, since the events of St. Petersburg and Moscow, is considering the question of peace with the desire of reaching a speedy solution. M. Delcasse made himself acquainted with the intentions of the Russian Government, French diplomacy then applied itself to sounding the Japanese Government and to gauging the opinion of the different representatives of the Mikado in Europe.

These researches are said to have resulted in showing that Japan has not modified the peace conditions which she has already announced, but would now agree to their being discussed previously and [illegible] by another Power. Up to now Japan had rejected every intermediary in the peace negotiations, but she has made no secret of the fact that if Russia did not agree to start pourparlers at once the peace conditions would become more rigorous.

It is stated on good authority, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," that Russia has for some time been causing Japan to be sounded by a third Power with a view to finding our under what conditions she would make peace. However, it should not be thought that peace is imminent. In view of Japanese pretensions it seems unlikely that the negotiations will come to any result even should they be commenced."

RUMOURS OF DEFEAT AND TREASON.

According to the "Petit Journal's" correspondent, sinister rumours are current in St. Petersburg military circles. There is talk of a Russian defeat, and of treason on the part of certain Generals. Nothing definite, however, can be elicited.

GRIPENBERG TO RESUME HIS COMMAND.

After being seriously reprimanded by the Tsar (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris) General Gripenberg has been ordered to return to Manchuria to resume command of the Second Army. He will start in a few days.

THE HEROES OF PORT ARTHUR.

The St. Petersburg newspapers state that in view of the gloom hanging over Russia the reception of the officers of the Port Arthur garrison will be confined to a ceremonious meeting at the Army and Navy Club, and there will be no public fetes.

MYSTERIOUS SUBMARINE.

The submarine boat Simon Lake X is now on board the Pallanza, which is sailing from Newport (Virginia) for Hamburg. It is believed that the boat is destined for Russia.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Tokio, Thursday.

The official announcement of a fourth domestic loan for a hundred million yen, to be issued at ninety and bearing an interest of six per cent. will be made shortly.

THE STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

ENGINES RUINED BY AMATEUR STOKERS.

Warsaw, Feb. 23.

The strikers this morning smashed the windows of five factories in Czerniakowska-street and forced the men at work there to leave. A company of infantry was sent for and the troops are reported to have fired upon the strikers. The result is not yet known.

The tramway employees threaten to come out to-morrow. Owing to the strike on the Warsaw-Vienna Railway no mails have been received from the West since yesterday morning.

The guards of the Vistula Railways demand an increase of wages. The director has informed the station superintendents that he will support the men's claim, but that he meanwhile expects them to remain quiet. They will wait until to-morrow for the decision of the authorities.

In a dispute with the workmen at the Arnovitch iron furniture factory the director, M. Bichel, was severely injured.

Three artars who kept a secret depot of arms were arrested yesterday.

All the private schools for boys and girls have been closed.

A Reuter Special message says that the Warsaw-Vienna Railway Company tried to make use of soldiers as stokers, but the strikeros had plugged the water gauges, with the result that the amateur stokers ruined four engines.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	14	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	19	11	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	14	33
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	5	4	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	43	30	75
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	11	17
G Mahim and Worli	4	6	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	17
Total	129	99	209
Total plague deaths to date	283,149	236,143	
Same date last year	150	131	223

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
50	21

BOMBAY RACES.

NINTH DAY' SATURDAY MARCH 11.
THIS DAY ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The 1st Nursey Handicap—3 0 p.m.
2nd Race—The Roshell Plate—3-25 p.m.
3rd Race—The 2nd Nursery Handicap—3-55 p.m.
4th Race—The Virar Plate—4 20 p.m.
5th Race—The Lingfield Plate—4-15 p.m.
6th Race—The Bandora Plate—5-10 p.m.
7th Race—The Faunah Plate—5-10 p.m.
8th Race—The Pony Hunters' Flat Race—6 0 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba	2-35 p.m.	Local Time.
Church Gate	2-40 p.m.	
Grant Road	2-46 p.m.	
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2-50 p.m.	

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th March 1905.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, March 11, 1905.

1 The 112th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing daily until further orders. Members are earnestly requested to complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

2 The Range at Ghat Cooper will be reserved for "F" Company on Sunday the 12th instant.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, March 11, 1905.

The Range will be reserved for class firing on the 12th inst. [illegible]

Members who have not fired their Class are requested to do so as soon.

By Order,
[illegible], Capt. & Adjt. B. V. A.

DISPUTE REGARDING A BURIAL GROUND.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court yesterday, heard the suit brought by Haji Kilu Manek and two other Khojas against Haji Sultanali Shustri and four other Moguls, with a view to obtain a declaration of right to the use of the burial ground in Sonapore. The Hon. Mr. Raikes Advocate General, with Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Strangman and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Matubai, Jamietram and Madon appeared for the first and the fourth defendants ; and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Mirza Akbar Alikhan, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the second and third defendants.

The plaintiffs' case was that they were Khoja Mahomedans, and were for the last thirty years the followers of His Highness the Aga Khan. They had seceded and joined the Shia Asna Asharia sect. The dead bodies of their families were interred in the general Shia cemetery at Sonapore, which was used for the interment of the dead bodies of Shia Mahomedans of whatever nationality, including Persians, Arabs, Hindustanis Khojas, Memons, Siddis, and others. This privilege the plaintiffs said they had enjoyed for thirty years. On the 21st January last, the first plaintiff's daughter who had been ill since July, died ; and the defendants attempted to prevent him by force from interring her dead body in the cemetery. The plaintiffs were thus obliged to keep the body temporarily in the general Shia mosque in Jail Road. This arbitrary action on the part of the defendants was calculated to insult, humiliate, and injure the religious feelings of the plaintiffs, and unless the body was allowed to be buried in the cemetery, incalculable harm would be the result. The plaintiffs prayed that their rights might be declared in their behalf and the defendants might be restrained from preventing them from exercising those rights.

The first and fourth defendants, in their written statement, objected to the misjoinder of parties, and affirmed that the plaintiffs were not in any sense representatives of the Shia Asna Asharia community, and they had no right to file or prosecute the suits as such. On the other hand, the defendants did not represent the Moghal community, and any decree passed against them would not be binding on their community. About twenty-five years ago the seceders waited upon Haji Abdul Husen Shirazi "Aminut-Tozar," the recognised head of the Shiah Moghal community in Bombay, and asked that they might be treated with sympathy, and might be allowed the use of the cemetery as they had none of their own. After consulting the leading Shaik Moghals, the Amin-ut-Tozar gave permission to the seceders to bury their dead in the cemetery. There was no Shiah Asna Asharia cemetery at Sonapore ; it was a Moghal cemetery only, and it was only as a matter of favour that the Khoja seceders were allowed to bury their dead there. The permission was withdrawn from the Khojas for many weighty reasons; and the defendants' action was justifiable. They denied having done anything to injure the feelings of the Khoja community.

While the evidence of Aga Sheikh Abdul Husen Kazrani was being recorded, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar enquired whether, as a matter of prudence, the defendants had consulted the Moghal community, and ascertained their wishes in the matter, for as things at present stood, it appeared that only a few Moghals opposed what the plaintiffs or any one of them, considered to be their or his rights.

Mr. Davar said that in so far as his clients had been able to ascertain the opinion of the bulk of the Moghal community, it was at one with the opinion of his clients. But he might say that his clients had not gone to each Moghal and asked his opinion. Therefore, he had no objection if, under the direction of the Court, an officer was appointed to convene a general meeting of the Moghals for the purpose. On the other hand, the plaintiffs were in a similar predicament ; they appeared also to have taken this action on their own account.

His lordship said that he had thrown out the suggestion for whatever it was worth. The matter was one likely to excite feelings ; and his notion was whether it might not be arranged in some other way.

Evidence was proceeded with during the day.

RATS AND PLAGUE.

YET more evidence is forthcoming regarding the connection between plague in men and rats. At the collieries of the East Indian Railway at Giridih the campaign against rats and mice has been most vigorously conducted with excellent results. Assuming Captain Liston's theory that plague is communicated by the bite of the rat-flea the measures taken are conformable. Dr. Walter Saise, Superintendent of the collieries, in a report to the Agent, E. I. R., states that the procedure is as follows : The rats and mice are caught alive, with their enemies upon them. They are then drowned in perchloride of mercury solution, and the bodies are placed in small wooden boxes filled with jute waste. The waste is to attract and retain the fleas that survive the drowning process. Each box is placed upon a shovel and thrown into a boiler furnace. In this way it is considered that complete destruction of rats, fleas and bacilli is ensured. Dr. Saise remarks that at first a mistake was made. When plague appeared the people were made to camp in the open and the infected houses were destroyed. This drove out the rats and they spread the disease on all sides. The worst week in the collieries was the 10th to 17th December last, when 41 rats were found dead of plague. Now only two or three are found in a week, because when there is indication of plague by the death of a rat or a person the rats are caught first and the house destroyed afterwards. This operation takes only two or three days. The places, where dead rats are found, are disinfected. Some 12,000 of the vermin had been killed off up to the 25th February, the Bengal Coal Company co-operating with the E. I. R. Colliery authorities. No dead rats had then been found for three weeks and no fresh cases of plague had occurred in the areas controlled. In Serampore village, where the local Raja refused to co-operate, plague still continued, and yet in the colliery settlement, a few hundred yards away, the people were free from the disease. In the whole of the railway estate with a population of 12,500 people, only 16 died 10 of the deaths occurring before the proper method of killing was understood. The collieries are with the exception of Giridih town the most thickly populated part of the district, and yet they have suffered least.

In a further report Dr. Saise says :—We are firm believers in Captain Liston's theory as we feel all the formerly obscure features of the outbreak explained. His theory is that it is a rat-disease, and that it is carried to man by the rat-fleas, which, when their host (the rat) is dead seek the nearest warm-blooded animal.........We have laid it as a duty on all our house-holders to catch rats and mice, and we have made it a condition of employment to all workers residing outside our estate to bring in some live rats each week. For loss of time we give them four pice per rat and two pice per mouse ; and we provide the traps. The people have most loyally and cheerfully helped us. The example of Sydney, where a city combined to stamp out plague, and of Japan, where a nation has practically exterminated rats, is a great encouragement to us. The medical officers of the Railway, Dr. Brooke and Dr. Bathe, have seen the scheme in full operation and they can vouch for the clean bill of health that has obtained. Dr. Saise has proposed to continue works for three years in an area of ten miles from the centre of the collieries, devoting Rs. 15,000 to the purpose, which he consider a small insurance against a possible great loss which would certainly occur, if the mines stopped working. The Bengal Coal Company have agreed to provide Rs. 3,000, their output of coal being one-fifth of that from the Railway collieries. The attitude of the people is most satisfactory and this materially simplifies matters. In the last week under report 1,180 rats and mice were killed, and it is calculated that in three years 100,000 will be destroyed. —"Pioneer."

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 10.

Friday.—Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly over the greater part of North-West India and the low pressure shown in Sind yesterday has extended over the whole of Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana where pressure is very uniform. Rain has fallen in Baluchistan and North-East India, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar report 2 inches, Tezpur, Chittagong 1 1-2, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Saugor Island, Chirrapoonjee, and Quetta, Shillong, Dhubri, Gauhati, Jessore, Silcher 1-2 inch. More rain may be expected in Baluchistan and local precipitation in Northern India during the next 24 hours. Rain is probable in Bengal and Assam and thunderstorms are possible in Upper and Central Burma.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 10TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure continues to decrease everywhere, the fall having been brisk to rapid in some places. The barometer still remains above the average.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar, Ratnagiri, Marmugao and Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 9° to 17° in defect of normal in the Punjab and at Allahabad, Cawnpore and the minimum 6° in excess in Sind and at Ajmer. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 50° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India, and at [illegible], Jamnagar, Surat, Jhansi, Dwarka, Bhavnagar, [illegible] and Cochin.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine.

[illegible] Meteorological Reporter [illegible]

DO YOU SUFFER IN THIS WAY

THE back always aching ; work impossible ; no rest at night ; afraid to bend ; standing erect causes a sharp, stablike pain that almost takes away your breath, and leaves you weak, nervous, and despairing ; is this your story ?

But you can be cured by the great Kidney Medicine, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

Urinary disorders, puffy eyes, swollen ankles, dizziness, sallow and pimply complexion, irregular heart—all these and many other troubles are caused by kidney poisons in the body, and they are the thin end of the wedge of Bright's disease, dropsy, etc.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills help the Kidneys to take out all the kidney poisons ; they strengthen the kidneys, and that is why cures are lasting.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years ; and we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a Sample Box Free by Post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street London, W., England.

NERVE VIGOUR PILLS.
TONIC RESTORATIVE AND STIMULANT.

Indicated in all forms of exhaustion, mental inertia and loss of nerve power.

Their stimulating and sustaining effects on the nervous system are immediate.—

Rs. 2-8 per bottle

DOSE :—One to two Pills three times a day.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£91 1-2	+ 5-16
3 do. Rentes	£100 1-2	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£108	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 9-16	do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5-16	+ 1-8
2 months hence	27 1-16	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	59 1-4	+ 3-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·21 1-2	— 1-2
Berlin	20·47	— 1-2
New York Demand	4·86 3-4	unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1-2 per cent	— 1-2
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-8 per cent	— 1-4
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	— 3-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	— 3-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	2 5-8 per cent	— 1-4
7 day market loans	2 1-2 per cent	— 1-4

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England about £150,000 for S America.

Extra allotments, T Ton Calcutta Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 5-32d.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5s 6 1-2d value

WHEAT—
White Karachi 29 7-8 business done
Red Karachi 29 5-8 sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 37 1-4 sellers tone steady.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Springwell, Ehrenfels, D Balduino.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed very steady. East Indian quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·21 + 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 7-8 unchanged Sold on speculation and for Export, 1,000 bales. Imports 2,000 bales. Futures closed very steady.

Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
4·06 +3	4·08 +4	4·10 +3	4·12 +4	4·12 +4

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov	Nov.-Dec.
4·13 +4	4·14 +4	4·15 +5	4·16 +5

Receipts at U S Ports	22,000 bales	
Do. last year	4,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	4,000	"
Do. do Continent	nil	
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	7·90	unchanged
Futures, month of March	7·37	+ 6
Do. do. July	7·43	+ 5

* Declined owing to large estimated receipts for to-morrow

IN NEW ORLEANS—		
Spot	7 5-16	+ 1-16
Futures, month of June	7·31	— 9
Do. do. Sept	7·10	— 9
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 9th March, 1905 :—

Cotton	18,679	bales.
Wheat	12,232	cwts.
Linseed	41,007	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,269	"
Gingellyseed	7,092	"
Poppyseed	nil	
Groundnuts	1,374	"
Castorseed	4,183	"
Rice	9,428	"
Myrabollams	713	"
Cottonseed	16,010	"
Mowraseed	19	"
Gram	1,400	"
Joowar	7,955	"
Maize	nil	

BOMBAY, MARCH 10.

COTTON.

Since we last wrote, there has been a gradual advance in the American markets, which has been reciprocated on the part of Liverpool, and a steadier feeling appears prevalent all round. The rise has not been of a violent character, such as we have lately been accustomed to when speculators have taken hold of the market, but seems to be due to a better feeling in the trade generally. Reuter's report which reached here yesterday that the advance in New York was due to the daily weather reports showing too much rain, may be correct in the main, but the continued firmness of the Manchester market during the past three weeks shows that trade is being worked on a satisfactory basis, and this is we venture to think, at the bottom of the improvement. The week's sales of Spot Cotton in Liverpool, however, have not been as large as hitherto. Referring to what we wrote last week regarding the increase in the receipts at the U. S. ports, in spite of receipts being much larger, yesterday, showing 58,000 bales against 15,000 bales on the same day last year, the market instead of declining was firmer and advancing. To-day the slight drop of 6 and 5 points in New York futures is attributed to "large estimated receipts for to-morrow", but it remains to be seen if this will permanently affect the market. There appears to be a healthier tone in the Home markets. The following extract from a letter received by this mail from a well-known firm in Liverpool speaks for itself.

"Notwithstanding the enormous business lately done in Manchester, buyers' requirements do not appear to be nearly satisfied, and there is an eager demand for everything available for tolerably early delivery, whilst the bulk of manufacturers are engaged for months ahead. Indeed, the cotton industry in Lancashire is in a more prosperous condition than it has been for many years, and considering the orders in hand at the present time this prosperity must be of considerable duration."

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Mar. 3rd	4·16	7·75
" 4th	4·12	7·85
" 6th	4·19	7·85
" 7th	4·19	7·85
" 8th	4·17	7·90
" 9th	4·21	7·90

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Mar. 3rd	3·97	7·29
" 4th	[illegible]	7·24
" 6th	4·02	7·34
" 7th	[illegible]	7·35
" 8th	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 9th	[illegible]	[illegible]

Notwithstanding the advance in the general markets, [illegible] been dull during the past week and rates have given way about to Rs. 2 to 3 per candy all round, with the exception of Ginned Bengals which are firm. The business passing has been on a limited scale, as exporters have been almost out of the market and Mills are buying only very sparingly. The paucity of business has no doubt had a depressing effect on sellers, but unless they are prepared to give way further, new business is impracticable as prices are still exceedingly dear when compared with Americans. The local enquiry still runs on high class and stapled cotton.

In the "Satta" market the fluctuations during the week have been slight, and though "Good" Broach for 15th-25th March delivery at one time touched Rs. 204, it was only momentarily and the rate has varied between Rs. 203 and Rs. 198, the closing quotation this evening being Rs. 201 in a steady market.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	111,503
Receipts from 1st Oct to 23rd Feb.	1,349,311
Shipments for week to Europe	21,979
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	220
Total	22,199

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 23rd Feb.	
Europe	179,858
Japan	273,717
China	14,889
Coast Ports	12,931
Total	481,395

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	2,244
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,730

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

Estimated sales	bales.	8,000
Imports	"	2,000

Mar.-April	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·02 —4	4·04 —4	4·06 —4	4·08 —4	4·18 —4

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·09 —4	4·10 —4	4·11 —4	4·12 —4

COTTON.—Market closes quiet with a small enquiry from Shippers and Mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	168 158	...	25 March
Bengals, M G Ry terms	175 165	...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	175 165	...	do
Oomrawatee (despta) (M.-G.)	179 173	...	do
Khandeish do.	169 164		do
Jalgaon do	171 166		do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)			do
Karanja do. do. do.	180 174	...	do
Akola do. do. do.			do
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	189 183	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	184 180	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	189 183	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	201 199	...	do
Do. do		199	15-25 do
Dharwar (S.-G)		194	25 May
Westerns		182	do

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

During the week under review, holidays have somewhat interfered with business, the markets having been closed for two days.

LINSEED.—After the intense excitement of the previous week, the market has quieted down, and prices have gradually declined about 3 annas per cwt. a moderate business having been done. We quote at the close Rs. 6-4-6 per cwt. bold brown.

RAPESEED.—The market has ruled quiet, but steady during the week, the fluctuations having been very slight. A fair business has been done at about the level of our quotations.

POPPYSEED.—Market firm, and business has been done during the interval at an advance of 1 to 2 annas per cwt.

CASTORSEED.—Market quiet but steady and prices remain unchanged.

GINGELLY-SEED.—The market has continued firm during the week owing to small stocks, and prices have been well maintained.

WHEAT.—Quiet but steady with a moderate business doing.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	111,503	bales
Wheat	60,979	cwts
Linseed	209,795	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard	46,057	"
Gingellyseed	31,455	"
Poppyseed	1,195	"
Groundnuts	7,534	"
Castorseed	10,792	"
Rice	193,205	"
Myrabollams	18,334	"
Cottonseed	109,273	"
Mowraseed	104	"
Gram	11,013	"
Joowar	45,742	"
Maize	613	"

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	6	4	6
Forward April-May	6	6	0
Rapeseed.—Tone easier.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready.	6	3	
Do Forward April-May	6	6	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	6	12	
Do Forward April-May	6	14	
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	1	
Forward April-May noml.	7	6	
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	28	4	
Forward April-May	30	0	
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone, firm.			
Howree Khandeish	44-4		
15 per cent Mixed	44-0		
25 per cent.	42-8		
50 per cent	41-8		
Black Kutnee	36-0		
Yellow Hinganghat	50-8		
WHEAT.—Tone quiet but steady.			
White Delhi Ready	4	10	6
Do do Apl.-May.	4	11	0

FREIGHTS.

The market continues dull, very little business having been done during the past week. For March we quote 15s 6d. Seeds, 16s. Cotton, and April to June 14s. 9d. to 15s. for picked ports. For forward loading there is very little Inquiry.

The following fixtures are reported :—

S.S. Sanna March loading one port at 15s. 6d.

S.S. T. R. Thompson 15s 3d one port 6d. extra Hamburg.

S.S. Cranley March-April loading for Genoa and Marseilles (2 ports) at 14s. 9d.

S.S. Afrikander April loading with Manganese ore at 18s. 6d.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do	9th	March	8	do
Bank of Bengal do	9th	do	8	do
Bank of Madras do	1st	March	7	do

The Bank of Bombay Weekly Cash Balance is 42 lakhs down and at the weekly meeting of the Directors on Thursday the Bank rate was raised 1 per cent, and now stands at 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 69 lakhs down, and the Bank rate has also been raised 1 per cent. to 8 per cent. per annum. The Bank of Madras weekly cash balance is 14 3/4 lakhs down the Bank rate remaining unchanged at 7 per cent. per annum.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 4th March as compared with that of the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs	6,60,423	Increase
Other Deposits		41,19,521	Decrease
Sundries		1,00,435	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	2,23,400	Increase
Other Authorized Securities		42,672	do.
Credits on Securities		35,911	Decrease
Loans do.		7,85,788	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased		33,015	do.
Balance with other Banks		2,00,414	Decrease
Sundries		30,313	Increase
Cash		42,44,021	Decrease

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday last was 1 crore 20 lakhs, including extra allotments made on Saturday of 8·10 lakhs bills at 1s. 4 1-32d., 6 lakhs T. T. made on Monday at 1s. 4 1/8d., and 4 lakhs bills on Tuesday at 1s. 4 1-16d. At the Weekly biddings on Wednesday the Secretary of State sold 90 lakhs of Council bills, 72·30 lakhs in bills and 17·70 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 1-32d. and 1s. 4 3-32d., respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 4 per cent, and above in full.

The mail of the 24th February brings £200,000, silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	25,30,000
Bombay		23,70,000
Madras		9,50,000
Total	Rs.	58,50,000

The mail of the 3rd March brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	48,00,000
Bombay	"	38,60,000
Madras	"	14,40,000
Total	Rs.	101,00,000

The mail of the 16th March brings £200,000 silver and £60,000 Gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	56,40,000
Bombay	"	21,00,000
Madras	"	6,50,000
Total	Rs.	84,60,000

EXCHANGE.

The market opened firmer at the beginning of the week owing to the better price obtained for 6 lakhs of Council T. T. viz : 1s. 4 1-8d., but sagged off on Tuesday only to steady up again the following day. The 90 lakhs Council Bills [illegible] sold at 1s. 4 1-32d. [illegible] transfers [illegible] 4 per cent of their applications. [illegible] 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d. May. In Mercantile paper ready, this and next mail 3 months' sight D.-A. bills 1s. 4 1-4d. and 6 months' 1s. 4 11-32d. From 24th March 3 months' sight bills 1s. 4 7-32d. and 6 months' 1s. 4 5-16d. and April-May 3 months' bills 1s. 4 3-16d. There is little enquiry for any delivery.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 3-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 3-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d
Do 6	do	do		1s. 4 11-32d
Francs 3	do	do		171
Marks	3 do	do		139
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight			134 1-2
Shanghai	30 do	do		189 1-2
Japan	30 do	do		148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has ruled weak during the interval and there has been a gradual fall in rates, dearer money having had a depressing effect. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is 42 lakhs down, and that of the Bank of Bengal 69 lakhs down, both Banks having increased their rate on loans to 8 per cent. per annum. The Calcutta market is also weaker now. On Monday the market opened at 99-6 for Cash and settlement, and gradually declined to 98-14 yesterday, but to-day the tone is steadier, and at the close we quote 99-1 ready and next settlement.

		Rs.	a.	p.
3 1-2 per cent. cash		99	1	0
3 1-2 per cent. 1st April		99	1	0

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	104 12
4 per cent " "	1930	105 0
4 per cent " "	1932	105 0
4 per cent " "	1934	105 4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	104 8
4 per cent " "	1943	104 8
5 per cent " "	Tansa	119-120
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118-119
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	103 8
4 per cent "	1964	103 12

BULLION.

Silver has advanced about 3/4 of a rupee during the week in sympathy with the London prices. A shipment of £500,000 Gold by the Government is reported. During the interval since the last mail left, only a small business has been done in Silver and we close steady as follows :—

		Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold		23 15 0
Australian Bar Gold		23 15 0
Bombay do.		23 14 6
English Shield Sovereigns		15 2 0
Do Dragons		15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready		69 14 0
Do. 1st settlement		70 0 0
Do 2nd do		69 12 0

PIECE GOODS.

Since we last wrote there has been an improvement in this market due to a better demand and to a firmer feeling in the Home markets. Prices here are firm with a rising tendency, and a fair business for forward delivery has been put through during the interval.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the China telegrams to hand this week :—

	Unsold	Uncleared	Weekly Sales
Shanghai	55,000	42,000	1,900
Hongkong	44,000	30,000	1,500
	99,000	72,000	3,000
	171,000		

The market is quiet but steady, and we quote as follows :—

10's.	5 7/8	to 6 7/16	annas.
16's.	6 1/4	to 6 3/4	"
20's.	6.3/8	to 7	"

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—The market keeps firm, but against £76 quoted from the other side dealers are only prepared to offer £74 and consequently no business is reported.

IRON AND STEEL.—These markets are steady, and one or two ready parcels of G. I. sheets are reported to have been sold at very low prices. Steel sheets and bars are firm, with very little doing.

SPELTER AND PIGLEAD have a declining tendency and dealers are not operating.

QUICKSILVER closes quiet, but steady.

SHARES.

The market is steady and improving. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced gradually to Rs. 1,317 1-2 at which rate they are reported to have changed hands. Commercials are quiet at Rs. 40. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley have improved to Rs. 375 to Rs. 377 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 502 1-2 X D, Ahmedabad Dholka have changed hands at Rs. 97 X. D. In Press companies Moussils are steady at Rs. 532 1-2. New Berars have changed hands at Rs. 515. Indian Cotton are quiet at Rs. 150, Khangam Press shares have changed hands at Rs. 380. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks are steady at Rs, 295. Badham Piles are steady at Rs 160. Bombay Burmahs have changed hands at Rs 8,100 X D. Quarter shares at Rs 2037 1-2 X D Bombay Flours are quiet at Rs 800 and Delhi Flours at Rs 182 1-2, Kemps are quiet at Rs. 246 ; Treachers at Rs 600 Bombay Telephones have improved to Rs 28 1-2 Post Cannings are quiet at Rs 440. Phillips are steady at Rs 45, Thackers at Rs 205 Oriental G S Life A Co, have changed hands at Rs 140, Marcks at Rs 139 In Mill Companies, Alliance have improved to Rs 150. Bombay Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 520, Central Indias are steady at Rs 1,680, Chinas at Rs 770, City of Bombay at Rs 1,575, Currimbhais at Rs. 725, Connaughts have changed hands at Rs 500, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs 605. Coorla Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 690. Davids are steady at Rs. 320, Empress at Rs. 285, Framji Petits have changed hands at Rs. 950. Hindustans have improved to Rs 585 Imperials are reported to have changed hands at Rs 145. Indian Manufacturings are steady at Rs. 590 James Greaves are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 400, Jamsheds have advanced gradually to Rs. 145, Jevraj Baloo are steady at Rs. 410 Jubilee have advanced to Rs. 460, Khatau Makanji are steady at Rs. 470, Leopolds have improved to Rs. 103, Lakhmidas Mill shares are steady at Rs. 450, Manokji Petits have gradually improved to Rs. 2,415. During the week Morarjee are steady at Rs 1,975, Sholapur at Rs 2,320, Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 800, Ripon to Rs. 730, Sassoon Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 805, Southern Marathas have improved to Rs. 187 1-2. Sun Mills have jumped to Rs. 200, Standards have changed hands at Rs. 530 Swadeshis are steady at Rs. 1,100. Western Indias have improved to Rs. 475. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 510, Ahmedabad Advance are steady at Rs. 650, Centuries have been reported to have jumped up to Rs. 1,600 and Textiles have changed hands at Rs. 960, Crescent Mill shares are steady at Rs. 87 1-2. The rest are steady, but unchanged at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	very steady
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownuggar	[illegible]
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	91 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	66 9-16
Bar silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £150,000 has been paid into the Bank of England, for South America.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion, £33,700,000 Increase £700,000
Public Deposits, £16,600,000 Increase £1,400,000
Other Deposits, £37,100,000 Decrease £3,700,000
Govt. Securities, £15,600,000 Unchanged
Other Securities, £26,400,000 Decrease £3,300,000
Notes and Gold, £25,500,000 Increase £1,000,000
The Banks Reserve is 57 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 28th Feb. 1905 as compared with the statement of 25th Feb. 1905 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 21. Rs. a. p.	Feb. 28. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,32,00,000 0 0	1,32,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,43,66786 3 11	1,56,64,114 9 6
Other Deposits, &c.	10,72,36,533 8 11	10,84,54,369 1 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,07,542 12 1	[illegible] 5 7
Sundries	22,85,003 1 6	23,28,919 15 4
Rs.	15,76,85,872 10 5	16,18,35,145 0 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,07,26,805 11 4	1,11,81,337 14 4
Other authorised Investment	1,67,867 11 10	[illegible] 11 10
Loans on Govt and other authorized Securities	3,33,55,546 13 8	3,30,17,448 1 1
Accounts of Credit on do.	30,47,546 9 4	2,23,17,586 2 10
Bills discounted &c.	3,72,14,131 14 10	3,71,04,310 9 8
Balances with other Banks	12,73,84 13 6	15,93,600 5 2
Bullions	14 8 4 2	[illegible]
Dead Stock	18,06,136 12 9	18,08,948 2 9
Stamps	1,100 12 7	14,250 14 4
Sundries	14,33,523 4 9	13,07,871 2 0
	11,06,81,930 10 5	11,69,24,522 0 0
Cash &c., at Head Office	2,35,14,600 9 9	2,38,64,456 0 8
Do. at Branches	1,72,50,416 6 3	2,10,41,516 15 8
Rs.	15,76,85,872 0 5	16,18,35,125 0 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,34,479	Decrease
Do. at Branches	14,32,000	Increase
Other Deposits	12,17,938	Do
Post Bills	15,80,146	Do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	7,66,382	Increase
Loans	2,58,008	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	[illegible]	Do
Mercantile Bills	1,19,770	Do
Cash at Head Office	3,19,256	Increase
Cash Branches	37,91,605	Do

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th January amounted to Rs. 1,913, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 191. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th January were Rs. 3,897, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 487.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 14th January amounted to Rs. 17,777, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 3,580. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th January were Rs. 35,623, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,504.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 14th January amounted to Rs. 2,332, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 725. Total earnings from 1st January to 14th January were [illegible] being [illegible] of Rs. [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ADAIR—PLOWES—Feb 15, at St Peter's, Eaton Square, Col W J Adair, Royal Marine Light Inf, son of the late General Sir W Adair, K C B, to Angela E Plowes daughter of the late F Plowes.

BAIRD—KEITH-FALCONER—Feb 16, at St Paul's, Knightsbridge, J L Baird to Lady Ethel Keith Falconer, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Kintore.

HUNTER—STEVENSON—Feb 15, at St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, T M Hunter, barrister-at-law, to Louise Margaret, daughter of Col R Stevenson, C M G, late 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers).

MAURICE—PENNINGTON—Feb 18, at All Saints' Church Bradford, G T Maurice to Claude Evelyn Dymoke, daughter of Col R L A Pennington late 5th Fusiliers.

MORT—GLENNIE—Feb 15, at St Mark's, North Audley Street, Capt G Mort, 8th Hussars, to Sylvia, daughter of Col F Glennie (late 24th Regt).

PARKINSON—DAUBENY—Feb 17, at Christ Church Lancaster Gate, Col J R Parkinson, 37th Regimental District, to Constance Mary, daughter of the late Col A G Daubeny, 7th Royal Fusiliers.

POWELL—OMMANNEY—Feb 18, at All Saints' Upper Norwood, H Cecil, son of G T Powell, to Ethel Lilian, daughter of the late C E Ommanney, C S S S.

SCOTT—WARD—Feb 14, at St Mary's Church, Swanage, C C A son of the late Major-Gen H Y D Scott, C B, F R S R E, and Mary Caroline, daughter of Lieut-Col A C Ward late Royal Eng.

SKEFFINGTON—AINSWORTH—Feb 16, at St Margaret's Westminster A W J C Skeffington, major, 17th Lancers, son of Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, and Jean Barbara daughter of J S Ainsworth, M P.

STYLE—BAZLEY-WHITE—Feb 15, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore Gardens, R H Style, to Grace Winifred daughter of Mr and Lady Grace Bazley-White.

DEATHS.

BOOKER—Feb 18, at Berkeley House, Berkeley Square, Sir W L Booker, C M G aged 83.

FANNING—Feb 16, at Lexham Gardens, Kensington, Major F Fanning, formerly of the 9th Bombay Native Inf Honourable East India Company's Service, aged 81.

FOWLER—Feb, 15, at Marseilles, R S Fowler (Lucknow), son of the late Rev R Fowler, of Tunbridge Wells, aged 31.

HUNTINGFORD—Feb 17, at Exeter Lodge, Bournemouth, Rev E Huntingford D C L, Honorary Canon of Winchester, aged 84.

KENNERLEY—Feb 11, at The Haven, St Mawes, Cornwall J C Kennerley, J P, aged 79.

PAKENHAM—Feb 11, at Folkestone, Major H F Pakenham late King's Royal Rifles, aged, 81.

SAUNDERS—Feb 9, at Posilippo, Naples, J O'B Saunders, C I E, of the Englishman Calcutta, aged 61.

SOUTHESK—Feb 21, at Kinnaird Castle, Brechin, J C, ninth Earl of Southesk, K T aged 77.

TOMLINSON—Feb 17, at Earl's Avenue, Folkestone, Lieut Col J D Tomlinson—M D, late of the Royal Army Medical Corps, and York and Lancaster Regt aged 68.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MAY—EADES—March, 3, at Parlakimidi, Ganjam, by the Rev E Bull, Chaplain of Waltair, James, son of the 1 te Lieutenant-General James May, C B, Indian Army, and of Mrs May, Milford, Surrey, to Helen, daughter of the late George Lavender Eades, esq, of Evesham, Worcestershire.

PECTORAL
COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,
One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.
Rs 1 per bottle.

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KEMP & CO., LD.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-46m., 2-24a. Low water, 7-58m., 8-8a.
Arrival of H. E. Lord Lamington by steamer from Veraval, Apollo Bunder, 11 a. m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Students' Literary and Scientific Society, extraordinary general meeting, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-15 p. m.
Fitzgerald Brothers' Circus, Esplanade, 4 p. m. and 9-15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 11m. Sun sets. 6h. 9m. High water, 2-13m., 3-1a. Low water, 8-31m., 8-42a.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ambashanker Ratanji, a Hindu, has reported to the Police the theft of gold ornaments, currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 880 from a box in his house in 3rd Bholwada Lane on Thursday.

A SATIRE ON THE HINDU DOWERY SYSTEM.—Mr. Ganpatrao Sokarji Trilokekar a Senior Interpreter and Translator of the High Court, has been awarded a prize of Rs. 100 by the Deccan Vernacular Translation Society for a book satirising the dowery system as prevailing in the Pathare Prabhu community. It also condemns that system as obtaining among other Hindu communities. The proceeds of the sale of the book are being applied to charitable purposes.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—A meeting of the Current Topics Circle will be held to-day at Rev. S. V. Karmarker's house (Alexandra Terrace) opposite Byculla Station at 5-30 p.m. when he will introduce an interesting subject. To-morrow the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet as usual in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, at 8-15 a.m. and will be conducted by Mr. P. K. Telang M.A. LL.B. and the Junior class will be conducted by Professor N. G. Welinker M.A. LL.B. in the Bhuleshwar school above Bhuleshwar Market.

ALLEGED INFANTICIDE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Superintendent Nolan charged Santa, a Hindu widow, with the murder of her newly-born child. The facts of the case have already been reported. The body of the child was found in a quarry-hole in Matarpacady, Mazagon, on the 6th January last, and on enquiries made by the police it was found that the accused had given birth to the child. From an examination of the child's body it was ascertained that it had been strangled to death. After recording evidence in the case, the Magistrate committed the accused to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALUXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play, the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 3-30 p.m., to-day :—

March	Sylvia	Home
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe
American sketch	Down South	Middleton
Intermezzo	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Selection	A Runaway Girl	Monckton
Reminiscences of	All Nations	Godfrey
Valse	Louisiana	Squire

MR. HARVEY'S DEPARTURE.—At noon, yesterday, Mr. W. L. Harvey left Bombay for Calcutta by the Bengal-Nagpur mail train. A number of gentlemen, including several members of the Municipal Corporation, were present at the Victoria Terminus to see him off. Among them were : Mr. James McDonald, Mr. Sassoon J. David Dr. J. A. Turner, Mr. H. C. Wenden, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Dr. De Monte, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. H. G. Radford, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy Laljee, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetjee, Dr. D. B. Master, and many others. Before entraining, Mr. Harvey was garlanded and presented with flowers.

THEFT AT THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Vithal Condiram, a Hindu servant at the Great Western Hotel, was charged with the theft of a silver watch, a gold chain and some sovereigns, collectively valued at Rs. 125, the property of Lieutenant G. S. Thornley and also with the theft of miscellaneous property of the value of Rs. 14 belonging to Mr. W. Ellis. It appeared that both these gentlemen who were residing at the Great Western Hotel, missed their property on Monday last from drawers of their dressing tables. The Police were informed of it and the accused, who was a private servant of the Hotel, was arrested and pleaded guilty to both charges. He was given six months' hard labour.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. MONEY REFUNDED if it fails to cure. In tins, all Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, England.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

HOME.

ART.—M. Rodin, the French sculptor, presided on Monday, at a banquet in London in connection with the Whistler Memorial Exhibition. M. Dayot, representing the French Ministry of Fine Arts, and the American Ambassador also spoke.—A remarkable collection of Oriental porcelain, formed by Mr. Duveen, is on exhibition in their galleries.

British Empire League.—At a meeting of the league in Marylebone Town-hall, on Saturday, the Duke of Fife, Lord Derby and [illegible] spoke, Lord Minto, [illegible] dinner of the same league, [illegible] spoke of the Canadian attitude on fiscal policy.

Ecclesiastical.—The Lower House of Convocation last week agreed, in regard to the Representative Church Council, that all final decisions on doctrine or discipline should remain with the Episcopate, and the initial franchise for the election of the House of Laymen should be granted to communicants of full age only. A resolution favouring a further recognition of the appeal to the general practice of the Catholic Church in the first six centuries was almost unanimously carried.—The Rev. W. Ferrar, rector of Hawkchurch, Axminster, and now in charge of the Theological College in Jamaica, is to be the new Bishop of Antigua.—The Scottish Church Commission sat again on Wednesday in Edinburgh.

Everton Election.—On Wednesday Mr. Harwood-Banner (C.) was elected with 3,994 votes against 2,543 recorded for Mr. [illegible] (L.).

Education.—The Bishops of St. Asaph, St. David's and Bangor had a conference with Mr. Lloyd-George and others on the Welsh educational question last week.—Lord Londonderry has received two educational deputations during the week.

Law.—The action of the Gold Coast Development Syndicate against the Tarkwa Banket Mining Syndicate for alleged fraudulent misrepresentation has been dismissed.—Colonel G. Graves failed in his action against M. Lebaudy, styling himself Emperor of the Sahara, for a month's pay as a military commanding officer.—Messrs. Tilling, omnibus owners, have got judgment against the contractors who electrified part of the South London tramways for the County Council, for injuries caused to omnibuses by temporary raised rails.

Lord Spencer, speaking on Monday in London, said he neither sought nor expected the premiership.

Mining.—The output of coal last year was 232,411,846 tons—an increase of over two million.

Naval and Military.—By the explosion in a submarine at Queenstown on the 16th a sub-lieutenant and five men lost their lives.—Captain E. D. Johnson sends to "The Times" a practical test of the relative merits of the new short rifle and the present service weapon, carried out at Bisley, by seven well-known rifle shots, in which the long-barrelled rifle is superior to the new one in respect of balance, facility in snapshooting, less severity of recoil, and accuracy. The [illegible] was launched at Chiswick on Tuesday.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on the 17th, Lord Dunraven gave some explanations of Sir A. MacDonnell's participation in the programme of the Irish Reform Association. Lord Lansdowne spoke in the subsequent debate. On the 20th Lord Meath brought up the subject of compulsory military training ; but Lord Donoughmore, for the Government, said that any attempt at compulsion was likely to fail. On the 21st there was some discussion on the Militia. In the House of Commons, on the 15th, Mr. Asquith's amendment, demanding a general election on the fiscal issue, was rejected by 311 to 248 after speeches by Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour. On the 17th Dr. Macnamara's amendment on the Chinese labour question was negatived by 278 to 214. On the 20th, Mr. Redmond moved his Home Rule amendment, Mr. Moore, an Ulster Unionist, violently attacked the Government, and Mr. Wyndham defended himself. The amendment was rejected, on the 21st, by 286 to 236. On the 23rd, after a discussion on military matters, the position of Sir A. MacDonnell was brought up by Mr. J. Redmond, who moved the adjournment, and the motion was rejected by 255 to 221.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., gave an address on Monday at Westminster, for the [illegible] South African Association, on "South Africa and the Problems of To-day." The Duke of Argyll presided.

The Agra diamond, a famous rose-pink stone of 31 carats, was sold at Christie's on Wednesday for £5,100.

Telephones.—The National Telephone Company's business is to be taken over by the Post Office at the end of 1911.

The Earl of Meath has been appointed a Knight of St. Patrick in the room of the late Earl of Kenmare.

The New Cunard Liner Carmania, a turbine steamer, 678ft. long, and of 31,000 tons gross tonnage, was successfully launched on Tuesday at Clydebank. She will have accommodation for [illegible] passengers, and is designed for a normal speed of [illegible] knots.

Will.—Mr. F. D. Mocatta, whose will [illegible] estate is valued at £180,143, bequeathed [illegible] to philanthropic institutions and, on the death of his wife, the residue of his estate to the Jewish Board of Guardians and the Charity Organisation Society.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—In the Hobart conference, by four to two, the States accepted Sir G. Turner's modified proposals with regard to the State debts.

Canada.—Two new Provinces, "Alberta" and "Saskatchewan," are to be made out of the present North-West Territories. Our Correspondent thinks that the Government Bill will be carried in the form proposed by Sir W. Laurier, but the school question occasions much controversy.—The defences of Halifax and Esquimalt are to be taken over from the Imperial Government on July 1.

New Zealand.—The Seddon-Taylor slander case has ended, each party paying his own costs.

South Africa.—General Botha, adhering to his recent statements, although he disclaims any intention to stir up racial feeling.—A Special Article on "the People's Union in the Transvaal" from our Johannesburg Correspondent, and a letter from Sir Percy Fitzpatrick appeared in "The Times" yesterday, and are referred to in a leading article now reproduced.

THE UNITED STATES.

A Colliery disaster in Alabama has caused about 120 deaths.

Foreign relations.—The President in sending to Congress the new Santo Domingo protocol, restates the Monroe doctrine in its bearing on South and Central America.—A Parcel Post agreement with Great Britain has been signed.

Honorary degrees were conferred by the University of Pennsylvania on Wednesday upon the President, the German Emperor (by proxy), and the British Ambassador.

Pensions amounting to £27,550,000 were voted by the House on Friday.

FOREIGN.

France.—In the Chamber on Tuesday, M. Bos, reporter on the navy estimates, drew a gloomy picture of the present condition of the navy. The Minister of Marine on Wednesday admitted that France had lost her naval superiority over the Triple Alliance.—The Two Years' Military Service Bill has been passed.

Germany.—The treaties of commerce with Austria-Hungary and Russia were read a second time in the Reichstag on Monday.—The betrothal of the young Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha is announced.

Russia.—The Grand Duke Sergius was assassinated on the 17th in Moscow by a bomb thrown under his carriage. The Tsar on Saturday issued a manifesto lamenting the death of his uncle by the wicked hand of assassins. The assassin declares that he only acted in the interests of an oppressed people, and that the party of revolution will [illegible] the Tsar from the Grand Ducal clique, in the hope that he may yet be the head of a national Government on Western lines. Martial law has been declared at Tsarskoe Selo in consequence of threatening letters received at the Palace. Special precautions are being taken to protect the Imperial family. It is reported that the Tsar has determined to convene the Zemski Sobor (National Assembly). Our German Correspondents say that the Liberal party are doubtless aware that the convening of the Zemski Sobor would be only the beginning of the struggle. Revolutionary literature is being distributed throughout St. Petersburg. The strikes have again broken out in St. Petersburg [illegible] and the situation in the Caucasus is described as one of anarchy.

The War.—A telegram from St. Petersburg states that Russia is prepared to accept the terms of peace including Japanese ascendancy in Korea, cession to Japan of Port Arthur, and the [illegible] to China of part of Manchuria. The indemnity question is not regarded as insuperable. The Russian Ambassador in Washington counts the terms set forth in the telegram is preposterous. Our Paris Correspondent, pointing out that the situation of Russia promises soon to become desperate, thinks the terms mentioned may be a Russian "feeler." Japanese telegrams report the retreat of a Russian Cavalry force which had advanced in the Ta-shih-chiao region, but add the Russians are showing increased activity, and seem to be concentrating a large force in front of General Kuroki.—A disaster has occurred to a Russian detachment near Gunshulin. There are also reports of sharp outpost fighting, a Russian raid on the railway between Hai-cheng and Ta-shih-chiao, and attacks on Russian convoys by Chunchuses.—A Russian despatch says the Japanese have now brought the Port Arthur siege guns into use, and that the position of the Russian army is rendered more uncomfortable by the setting in of open weather.—The Japanese casualties at Hei-kau-tai were 342 killed, 6,982 wounded, and 526 missing.—General Gripenberg, who has returned to St. Petersburg, states that General Kuropatkin ordered the Second Manchurian Army to assume the offensive at Hei-kau-tai and that the Russian retreat was also made by order of the Commander-in-Chief. The Tsar is said to support General Kuropatkin.—Two more British steamers for Vladivostok with Cardiff coal have been captured by the Japanese. Our Marine Insurance Correspondent estimates the loss in war risks on steamers for Vladivostok at £500,000. It is, however, believed that no "names" at Lloyd's will be ruined, and that a larger net loss than £2,000,000 is [illegible] of all war premiums.—Two of the men of the [illegible] which conveyed the French and German attachés from Port Arthur have been [illegible] officers were murdered.—The Third [illegible] Squadron anchored [illegible] Bay, [illegible] the Danish coast, on Tuesday morning.—The Japanese Government has decided on the immediate construction of 25 torpedo boat destroyers.

Turkey.—The Powers accept the Porte's proposal for an increase of Customs duties, but stipulate that the Porte shall guarantee that the extra revenue shall be devoted to the carrying out of reforms. Great Britain has made proposals for rendering the reforms in Macedonia more effective.

Obituary.—Lord Southesk ; Sir R. Jardine ; Sir W. L. Booker ; Vice-Admiral [illegible] ; General [illegible] ; Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Tomlinson ; Major H. F. Pakenham ; [illegible] ; Mr L. H. Bossey ; the Rev. T. G. [illegible] ; Canon Huntingford ; Maharishi [illegible] —"Times."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Okara, 3135 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Tabaristan, 2173 tons, Captain W Paramour will sail to day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 427 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the Temporary Light Vessel referred to in Notice to Mariners, dated 3rd February will be brought in for overhaul on the 14th April. It is anticipated that she will return to her station before the end of the month. During her absence from her station, her place will be taken by a Pilot Schooner which will be anchored in the Light Vessel's position. During the day time—She will hoist a red square flag to distinguish her from the Pilot Vessel on the Outer Station. At night—In addition to her anchor light, she will exhibit a bright fixed white light, shewn from a position between the masts at a height of 55 feet above the water line and visible 5 miles on a dark night with a clear atmosphere. A blue light will be burnt every half hour.

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R I M S Dufferin....Comdr....A J G Piffard....R I M
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H M S Proserpine....Commander Hulbert....R Navy
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R I M S Dalhousie....R I M
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Three Torpedo Boats....

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MARCH 10.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	3591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackul			W & A Graham & Co
Coromandel	2783	Montfard	China		P & O Co
Arcadia	3611	Cubitt			P & O Co
Rauuer	Reunion	1329	Carr		H G Hajam
Oolabaria	3417	Walkeys			M M & Co
Riverdale	2752	Hay			Bomonjee & Co
Okara	3135	Fenwick			M M & Co
Lordkelvin	2158	Bickerleg			W & A Graham & Co
Auchencrag	2542	Rein			Bombay Co
Africa Crag	1892	Evans			M M & Co
Nairung	2862	Sandiland	Calcutta		T M & Co
Kt Bachelor	414	Binns			T M & Co
Caspian	2327	Young			Bombay Co
Jumna	2957	Parsons			M M & Co
E R O'Brien (ship)	1037	Pratt			
Ayuthia	694	Curtis			F Campbell & Co
Persia	4193	Haughton	Aden	14	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A Loodiana	2124	Sharp	Zanzibar	18-3	M M & Co
Bundesrath	1319	Tepe	Zanzibar	13-3	A Strandes Co
B Camberwell	2589	Baines			M M & Co
C&R Clan Macalister	3161	Sommerfelt		20-3	F M & Co
D&R Dido		Pickering	K'chi	16-3	F Muir and Co
F Tabaristan	2173	Paramor	Karachi	10-3	E Latham & Co
G Secunder	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	16-7	H S Sidick
K Clan Forbes	2649	Ridgway	Liverpool		F Muir & Co
L Bahadur	329	Fukeera	K'chi	11-3	Shephd & Co
N Ariel	2903	Race	Rotherdam	12-3	K Nixon & Co
P Langdale	2516	Gray	Antwerp	21-3	M M & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Ponani	552	Mahomed	B'vegar	11-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
1	Circassia	4632	Haig	Liverpool	21-3	W & A Gr & Co
2	Arabia	3330	Reed	L'pool	11-3	W & A G & Co
3	Rubattino	3044	Sporiti	Genoa	15-3	G Crocco
4	Capri	3714	Belsito	China	17-3	G Crocco
7	City of Agra	3093	Brown	K'chi	13-3	K Nixon & Co
9	Axenfels	2867	Welhman	K'chi	12-3	Glades & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	15-3	P & O Co
16	Henzada	1340	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co

M. W. DRY DOCK.

HMS Flagship Hyacinth....Capt the Hon Hood....R Navy

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	H M S Fox	Eustace	Muscat, Mar 6
	Persia s	Haughton	Aden, Mar 5

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Welsh Prince s	Gould	Dunkirk
	Dumra s	Williams	Persian Gulf
	Okara s	Fenwick	Calcutta
	Kola s	McDiarmid	Karachi

The steamer Tabaristan Captain Paramour, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Persia for London &c.
" Henzada for Persian Gulf.
" Riverdale for Japan &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

(COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

The P and O s s Chusan with China Mails is expected at Bombay at 6 a m on Sunday the 12th instant.

The Homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Company s s Villeiela Cistat from Bombay on the 23rd February, at arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 10th instant at 6 a m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Arabia s—50 bales wool D Naggin; 82 bales wool J Kara 105 bales wool U Nanjee; 110 bales cotton fly H E Bodi and Sons; 172 bales cotton fly and waste Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales wool S Janmahomed; 20.0 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co.

Clan Macalister s—100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 2900 cwt oil cakes K B Sajan

Circassia s—50 cases wool K B Telang; 2000 cwt oil cakes Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton fly and waste C Hirjee

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—164 cwt condiments Manockjee Poonjiijee and Sons

FOR CATANIA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Gaddum and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—12700 cwt wheat and 399 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia 6000 cwt cottonseed Tata and Co

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Ariel s—300 tons manganese ore R A Willis

FOR BARCELONA.

Arabia s—150 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR BREMEN.

Axenfels s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 1 case tea W H Nebet and Co

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

R Rubattino s—750 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros

FOR NAPLES

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros

FOR LEGHORN.

R Rubattino s—2000 cwt linseed J Facniri

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—40 bales hemp R S N Tatati and Co; 300 bales cotton fly H E Bode and Sons; 200 bales cotton fly J C Todiwala; 2000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 70 casks skins A Bhanbux; 250 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 495 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co 114 cwt weedseed and 17 1-2 cwt olibanum H Anandrao and Co; 180 cwt rapeseed and and 2299 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

Welsh Prince s—804 cwt linseed Ralli Bros

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—3 cases rouge garnes Thomas Cook and Sons, 312 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 2001 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales hemp Societa Coloniale Italiana

FOR HULL.

Dido s—1020 cwt myrabolums David Sassoon and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 520 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 200 bales twist C Bomonjee and Co; 8 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co; 75 bales twist Tata and Co; 90 cwt sharkfins A Chagla and Co; 75 cwt sharkfins M J Joomabhoy and Co; 700 cwt manure F F Tatati; 418 cwt manure K N Miani; 1500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 44 cwt cloves D Canjee; 60 cwt olibanum R M Jaffer and Co

Coromandel s—67 cases opium P and O Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Coromandel s—700 bales twist Tatati and Co; 600 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

Capri s—625 bales twist Tata and Co; 300 bales twist J David

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—10 cwt cloves R Jewandas
Riverdale s—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail Europe.

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B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week 25th ended February, 1905, on 501·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,35,000	2,45,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	267	485	8	761
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,94,199	17,12,675	30,152	26,37,026
Total for 8 weeks.	10,29,199	19,57,675	34,152	[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of Ry. do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

MR. STEAD ON THE THEATRE.

PERHAPS it is because Mr. W. T. Stead has only seen nine stage plays that he is so ardent an advocate of the democratisation of the Theatre, of making it, in his own words "a much more useful, a much more appreciated, and a much more honored institution than it is at present." Evidently Mr. Stead's taste for the stage has only been whetted by what he has seen and now in the autumn of his laborious days, he sounds the trumpet of a campaign in support of the drama. In his address to the Old Players Club, he went back three hundred years to show how in a London of only 180,000 beings, two hundred stages were licensed, while now for four and a half millions there are only fifty—including music halls. Mr. Stead should be uplifted by his conviction that the Newspaper is the real theatre of the masses in the present day, but he is not. He even inveighs against the daily Press, says its sheets are as frivolous, as inconsequent and as much wasters of time and destroyers of the serious view of life as any plays ever put upon the stage, that they deserve all the reproaches that the Puritans hurled at the Theatre three hundred years ago. Undoubtedly the reading of "inane newspapers" is as deplorable as witnessing "idiotic plays," and the ingenious statement that killing time thus is committing suicide in fractions, is true enough, for time is life doled out in instalments. Doubtless in Mr. Stead's heavy task of skimming all periodicals and papers for the pages of his "Review of Reviews" he meets with piles of stuff that would very properly make the angels or even the printer's devils weep. To make the Theatre what it ought to be, and to bring it within the reach of all is the present dream of Mr. Stead's life. It should enlighten the people, raise their ideals and supply healthy recreation for the worker as well as distraction for the leisured classes. For these last Mr. Stead has little thought. He would like to see them work vigorously in the interests of the Drama, elevating and making it a national illustration of the highest histrionic art.

For the best and most practical method of accomplishing his ideal, Mr. Stead, though a Non-conformist of the stalwart and uncompromising type, falls back on the Church. All Churches, he declares, are kept going by the communicating members, not by the body of miscellaneous workers, whom he likens to the audience in a Theatre. "It is the members who run the show," writes this advocate of the stage, they, not the congregation, that render the existence of the Church possible. "No Church can thrive on mere Spectatorism" is an adage that is painfully true. The Theatre should be run by a body of disciples corresponding to the fellowship of the faithful, elect souls, chosen from the miscellaneous congregation, to form "the inner Fellowship of the Drama," whose joy, and pride it will be to work and give and pray for the welfare of the Theatre, as many men and women do for the Church to which they belong. Mr. Stead has evidently a profound contempt for the ordinary theatre-goer, whom he dubs "hardened," and to convert him into an unselfish worker on true dramatic lines, is, he fears, a difficult if not impossible task. He is as bad as the regular Church-goer who is not a Church member, and who is known as "Gospel-hardened," This genus probably peopled Laodicea under the luke-warm bishop who was the despair of St. Paul. The mere pleasure-loving spectators in the Theatre must be winnowed out to allow the "elect souls" to work for the common good, to rescue the ark that should be a place of refuge for "religion, morality and art" from being "a mere haunt of selfish folk." Mr. Stead's heart burns hot within him at such abominable sacrilege. Not, indeed, that he has found on the stage more than one piece that he considers bad, but he holds it "monstrously wicked" to keep the Theatre for the handful of well-to-do people who can afford the high prices charged. The poor must have the Theatre opened to them. The day will come, this prophet once foretold, when prayers will be publicly offered in churches for those who are not given an opportunity of seeing a good play once a month. To the prohibitive prices charged, he is inclined to attribute the reign of hooliganism, and the lack of civilisation in the masses, for were the Theatre as Mr. Stead would have it, the people could attend it freely and benefit both in mind and manners. The staging and the dresses of the actors are now so splendid and the rich expect so much in this direction that until a simpler taste prevails, the Theatre must remain a costly luxury. Away with all these, says Mr. Stead, or else put the Theatre where it ought to be "on the rates and taxes," or let it be supported on the voluntary principle by members who will devote themselves heart and soul to its service. The South Wales revival suggested that the ordinary theatre-goer should join the army of penitents and enter into a zealous fellowship to save the Theatre from its derelict condition. The Old Players were told in vigorous language to come out from the "merely miscellaneous audience of play-goers" and become earnest workers in saving the most potent instrument of moral appeal, the "most stimulating agent of intellectual activity" from being "given over to the manufacture of mere froth and soap bubble, the display of millinery, or the tinkling melody that predisposes to digestion [illegible] the well-filled paunch of the [illegible] citizen." [illegible] self-denial and hopes that the day will come when a sixpenny gallery and a shilling pit booked in advance are restored to the people, with weekly free performances of the best works of the best dramatists. All that is wanted is faith and organisation and he declines to believe that the theatre-going public in England is such "a godless, feckless, worthless set of loons" that they will not evolve the democratic regeneration of the British Theatre. The criminal classes, whom he would like to see repent, are Royalty, Aristocracy, Plutocracy and Journalists. He appeals to King Edward, deprecatingly indeed, for he has some notion that it is a little too much to expect of an overworked Constitutional King "to exalt, redeem, inspire and encourage the highest form of dramatic art." But he mentions that "the King's nephew, the Kaiser, who does a much heavier day's work than his uncle," finds time for keeping the German Theatre up to a level worthy of the German nation. Mr. Stead might be reminded that a contortionist like the Kaiser would simply delight in managing the stage. "All peers are not paupers" he cheerfully writes, and then proceeds to drive home the time-honored theory that "noblesse oblige", to convince the aristocracy that they should devote time, talents and bawbees to the betterment of the Theatre. As for English plutocrats they are lectured for their phenomenal stinginess, advised to repent and prove the sincerity of their repentance by "easing their plethoric purses" in founding a National Theatre. They may console their thrifty minds by recalling the fact that the plutocrats of Imperial Rome were compelled to pay for the amusement of the citizens. They paid for the sports of the arena and as Choragus one of their number defrayed the cost of training a chorus; if his proteges won the ivy crown, he had to erect a tripod at his own expense. Newspaper proprietors, who are at once play-goers and millionaires, are earnestly invited to join the band of penitents and to give some return to the Theatre for all the copy they have made out of it, and the money they have taken from it. Three are cited by name and reminded that Americans or Colonials in the enjoyment of their fortunes would consider they had received an imperious summons to spend some of the wealth thus acquired on the people from whom it was drawn. Mr. Stead must feel like one crying in the wilderness when he demands a National Theatre supported either by the State or by the altruistic efforts of citizens alive to the need for a histrionic school of morals and manners. That he is not deterred from making his appeal by the general view that the Theatre only caters for the amusement of the public shows that hope springs eternal in his enthusiastic breast.

MR. WYNDHAM'S RESIGNATION. YESTERDAY'S mail papers reveal a great deal which explains the dramatic termination of the MacDonnell controversy in the resignation of Mr. Wyndham. During the debate in the House of Commons, the Nationalists demanded the production of the documents relating to Sir Antony MacDonnell's appointment as Irish Under Secretary. A paraphrase of the letters was not enough, and after Mr. Balfour and his colleague had vainly endeavoured to avert the revelation, Mr. Wyndham decided to meet the Irish challenge. The letters disclosed one of the most amazing episodes of Irish politics, albeit they abound with queer incidents. We remember the attempt of a Conservative Government to dish the Liberals by overtures to the Irish leaders through the medium of Lord Carnarvon. It is a matter of history that Mr. Chamberlain attempted to anticipate Mr. Gladstone with proposals to Parnell, and we have also, to illuminate Irish politics, the interesting story of the "Kilmainham Treaty." The MacDonnell affair discloses another attempt to circumvent the Irish question by devious ways and spiral routes. It has been stated that Sir Antony MacDonnell was introduced to the Government as the man for the Irish Under Secretaryship by Lord Lansdowne. But his acceptance of the position was marked by the clearest indication of his views and aims in regard to Ireland, and on the other hand by an extraordinary anxiety on the part of Mr. Wyndham to agree with everything he proposed. Sir Antony's letter was frank and straightforward and left nothing in reserve. An Irishman, a Catholic and a Liberal, he was tempted by the prospect of being able to do some good for Ireland, and he insisted that if he took office he should have adequate opportunity of influencing the policy and acts of the Irish administration and, subject to Mr. Wyndham's control, freedom of action in executive matters. "My aims," he added, "broadly stated would be the maintenance of order, the solution of the land question on the basis of voluntary sale, the co-ordination, control and direction of boards and other administrative agencies, the settlement of the education question in the general spirit of Mr. Balfour's views and generally the promotion of material improvement and administrative conciliation." Mr. Wyndham not only accepted the conditions, but amplified some of the details. No wonder an Irish Member exclaimed: "Carnarvon wasn't in it with this"! The Chief Secretary's agreement with his Under Secretary had been known, and the only point still obscure was the extent to which the Cabinet and especially the Premier were in accord with this understanding. The question had a dramatic answer. "I ciphered your letter to the Prime Minister" read Mr. Wyndham slowly from his reply to Sir Antony, "and have received his concurrence by telegraph and by letter." That the Opposition cheered this announcement is not surprising; and it is not surprising that Mr. Wyndham has since resigned. The remarkable feature about Mr. Balfour's Premiership is the number of colleagues he has shed since he became Prime Minister. It is true that constitutional usage requires the sacrifice of the Minister whose policy is repudiated, but what is the position of the Premier who approves the policy and thereafter evades responsibility by skilful dialectics? This is the Prime Minister's record on all the controversial questions that have agitated his Cabinet and party during the last two and a half years. The curious may find some association between this fact and the necessity which compels Mr. Balfour to fill the frequent breaches in his Government by untried men.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE POLICY. THE report and recommendations of the South African Commission, appointed for the purpose of gathering accurate information on matters connected with native affairs and administration, will have an interest for readers in India. By far the most striking and original feature of the report is the attempt made by the Commission to suggest a solution of the native franchise question applicable to the whole of South Africa. Their proposals include the following:—(1) That in the interests of both races, for the contentment of the native population and better consideration of their interests, it is desirable to allow them some measure of representation in the Legislatures of the country. (2) That the qualification of the member or members to represent the natives should be determined by each Legislature. Among the most important of the results hoped for from the change suggested is the establishment of a uniform and permanent political status for natives throughout South Africa, otherwise impossible, giving them a voice in the discussion of their own affairs and removing all grounds for discontent arising from a comparison of their position in this respect in different colonies. In reviewing the political status of the aboriginal inhabitants at the present time, it is pointed out that direct representation of the natives of South Africa is, except at the Cape, practically non-existent, and those native interests have secured a considerable amount of attention, because of their [illegible] certain constituencies and to affect the general policy. A few of the witnesses examined by the Commission claimed that full and equal rights should be granted to all classes of men fulfilling the necessary franchise qualifications, and they urged that anxiety on the score of disproportion might be relegated to the distant future. "These views," the report observes, "are not shared by the Commission, which recognises that a situation has arisen requiring fair, but resolute, treatment, a situation not only immediately unsatisfactory, but pregnant with future danger." Among other things the Commission is unanimous in the conclusion that it is necessary to impose certain restrictions upon the purchase of land by natives, though they consider that in doing so the door should not be entirely closed to deserving and progressive individuals among the natives acquiring land. The Commissioners record their opinion that the agricultural and industrial development of South Africa is retarded by the lack of a sufficient labour supply. They deprecate any measure of compulsion, not only as unjust, but as economically unsound. Another interesting chapter of the report is that dealing with religion as a civilizing factor.

NATURAL HISTORY AND MONSTROSITIES. While we in Bombay are agitating for a really good Natural History Museum, the people of Leeds are anxious for a Museum to contain the monstrosities of Natural History. It appears that in its markets Leeds receives many curiosities in the way of abnormal fish, poultry and fruit. The local merchants often discover in their consignments strange specimens of centipedes, sharks, sturgeons, dogfish, lizards, and snakes, some of them of great rarity. The reptilia come in cases of Jaffa oranges and in crates of bananas from the Canary Isles. Not very long ago, an opossum was found in a crate of bananas that had been shipped from Costa Rica. The tarantula or spotted spider is a frequent visitor. Some time ago a skate was received from Scotland which had four fins instead of two. The prickly backed mackerel is also a common visitor. In these days, when so much attention is paid to the study of natural history, observes the chief mover for the Museum of Monstrosities, it would surely be well if the market authorities in the large towns were to ask the merchants to hand over any rare specimens of insects or reptiles that might find their way into their hands. A Natural History Museum might thus be easily and cheaply equipped. But that is the very museum we do not want. What Bombay desires is a Museum that will enlighten and educate the people, not gratify a morbid taste for the grotesque.

H. M. S. Fox, Captain J. B. Eustace, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 6th instant.

THE ballot at the Bombay Millowners' Association yesterday for a Trustee on the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust resulted in the re-election of Mr. Sassoon J. David of the firm of Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of February 1903, Rs 16,51,48,000; February 1904, Rs. 14,84,25,000; and February 1905, Rs. 13,87,44,000.

IT has finally been decided that inoculation of tea garden coolies for cholera shall be discontinued. Both the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Chief Commissioner of Assam have concurred in this.

IT is reported that the raid upon the Matanni police post in the Peshawar district was committed by trans-frontier outlaws, and not by any section of Afridis. The rifles stolen have not yet been recovered.

FROM a return issued by the Statistical Department, it appears that during the half-year ending the 31st December 63 companies were registered in India, with a nominal capital of Rs. 1,84,42,800, of which Rs. 26,95,347 was paid up.

THE Mahsud sepoy of the Southern Waziristan Militia who murdered Colonel Harman was hanged a few days after the commission of the crime at Wano. The Corps is reported to be in a good state of discipline, and not the least sympathy was shown towards the murderer.

OF the two Boer irreconcilables, who are at present in Ceylon, one of them, Robert Rodgers, is going back to Holland, where he says he means to settle down for the rest of his life. The other is at Hambantota. Robert Rogers will not be allowed to return to South Africa, as he has not taken the Oath of Allegiance.

THE winter is dying hard in the North-West Himalayas. On Wednesday morning, the 8th March, snow was falling at Murree, Simla, and Chakrata, and the temperature was still very low. At Murree the minimum temperature of the previous night had been 27 degrees, or 13 degrees below the normal; at Simla 31 degrees, 12 degrees lower than usual; and at Chakrata 32 degrees, 9 degrees below the normal. Cloudy cold weather prevailed all over the neighbouring plains districts.

THERE are some things in this world which might be expressed differently. In the report just issued of a highly estimable institution in Allahabad—a hospital for European and native women—stress is laid on the gratitude of the patients treated and two testimonials are quoted in evidence. The first reads: Dear She:—My wife has returned from your hospital cured. Provided males are allowed at your Bungalow I would like to do you the honour of presenting myself there this afternoon, but I will not try to repay you "vengeance belongeth unto God." Yours Noticeably—The second is perhaps even more eloquently suggestive: Dear and Fair Madame, I have much pleasure to inform you that my dearly unfortunate wife will be no longer under your kind treatment. She having left this world for the other on the night of 27th ulto. "For your help in this matter" I shall ever remain greatful—Yours reverently."

WHILE a motor-car is frequently a distributor of smells, and as such is from time to time vituperated by those riding or driving in its wake, to accuse it of disseminating plague is, says a contemporary, a distinctly original idea. The natives of Asansol have, however, got it into their clever heads that the recent Bengal Motor Trials held there are reponsible for an outbreak of the epidemic that has just taken place at the Railway and Colliery centre. A correspondent of the "Bengalee" writes: "The Vice-Chairman circulated a printed notice explaining that rats bring plague, and by beat of drum it was proclaimed that persons killing rats would be remunerated by the Municipality. This created a panic in the minds of the ignorant classes, and people were not slow in spreading the report that the motorists who recently came to Asansol had brought with them the plague germs on the day appointed for the Meeting. Many ignorant people left Asansol, many of the shops remained closed, and the mob became infuriated. The Chairman prudently ordered that the Meeting be postponed and began to samjao the people, and by this means a calamity was averted."

THE "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" has received from St. Petersburg an account of a conversation between its correspondent and M. Demchinsky, the well known "meteorologist," whose influence was supposed to have induced the Czar to publish the decentralisation manifesto of Feb. 26 (March 11), 1903. M. Demchinsky speaks of the Czar with remarkable freedom. The Czar, he says, is well read and of great intelligence. He is always animated by the best desires, but, is unfortunately, totally without will. No one has lasting influence over him, and when the Czar hears that any one is supposed to influence him he at once holds him at a distance. So it was with me. As soon as it was stated in the "Times," which the Czar reads diligently, that I was his most influential adviser, the Czar sent back to me my penultimate memorandum with the remark, "everything is known to me." I was given to understand that it would be wise for me to hold my peace for the future. So I did, and mean while Plehve had me arrested, though I was released at the Czar's command. I now believe the time to have come when the Czar will listen to his old advisers again, and therefore I handed in my last memorandum. I do not think I am wrong, for some days have passed and it has not yet been sent back to me. In this memorandum M. Demchinsky argued that the convocation of the Zemski Sobor would not limit the autocratic powers of the Czar and need not be a preliminary to the introduction of a Constitution. The memorandum pleads for the establishment of direct contact between the Czar and the people [illegible]

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE IN BURMA.

IN the House of Commons, on Friday, Feb. 17, Mr. Hemphill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to a memorial presented over three years ago on behalf of the officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ in Burma, praying for the grant of compensation allowance for the extra expense of serving in that province, on the same footing as such allowance is made to the officers of the Public Works, Telegraph, Forest and Postal departments; and whether any steps are about to be taken to grant the prayer of such memorial.

Mr. Brodrick: Officers of the Indian Medical Service in civil employ in Burma were placed upon the same footing as officers in other departments in respect of local allowances in December 1903.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Mr. Weir asked the First Lord of the Treasury: Seeing that the expedition to Tibet was determined on partly through Imperial interest and not in the interest of India solely, will the Government consider the expediency of charging the Imperial exchequer with part of its cost.

Mr. Balfour: On July 13, 1904, the Secretary of State for India informed the hon. member for West Denbighshire that the Tibetan Question was essentially on Indian interest. Under these circumstances it seems neither just nor expedient that the expenditure should fall upon the British Exchequer.

THE SALARY OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the First Lord of the Treasury: If he will consider the expediency of placing the salary of the Secretary of State for India on the Estimates:

Mr. Balfour: His Majesty's Government do not propose to take any action in the direction suggested by the hon. member.

RUSSIA AND INDIAN TEA.

On Monday, Feb. 20, Mr E Wason asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he could state what was the amount of extra duty the Russian Government had put upon Indian tea, or tea coming from British possessions, since the passing of the Sugar Convention Act, 1903.

Mr. Gerald Balfour: The increase is about 1d. per lb.—namely, from 1s. 10 1-4d to 1s. 11 1-4d. per lb.

THE FRONTIER AND DIR.

Sir Brampton Gurdon asked the Secretary of State for India: What is the distance by road from the British Indian frontier to the chief town of the Khan of Dir; whether the movable column, under orders to proceed from Malakhand to intervene between that Chief and the Khan of Nowagai, has already marched; and whether the Khan of Dir receives any subsidy from the Indian Government.

Mr. Brodrick: The distance from Dargai to Dir is about 90 miles. At the end of December a movable column was ordered to be in readiness to move to Chandara if required, but I have received no information that the necessity has arisen. In 1895 an agreement was made with the father of the present Nawab of Dir under which, in return for certain services, he received a subsidy of 10,000 Rs. a year. The present Nawab has been recognised by the Government of India and presumably the arrangement with his father holds good.

THE THIBET MISSION.

Mr. Schwan asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether in view of his statement in the Blue Book recently published that the expedition to Thibet was not a local question concerning India and Thibet alone, but one which effected the British Empire as a whole and Great Britain's relations with other Powers, European and Asiatic, he will direct that the Indian revenues should be relieved of some substantial part of the cost of the expedition.

Mr. Brodrick: It is true that our policy in Thibet had to be considered with reference to its effect on the position of the empire as a whole, and on our relations with other Powers. But the interest which dictated it were essentially Indian, and Imperial considerations tended to reduce rather than to increase the charge.

CANCER IN INDIA.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India are yet in a position to provide statistics in regard to the prevalence of cancer in the respective provinces.

Mr. Brodrick: Medical officers in India are now required to record every case of cancer coming under their observation, and to send a copy of the record to the Cancer Research Fund. The reports of the fund will show the prevalence of the disease in the different provinces, so far as this can be ascertained from the data thus collected.

THE ADEN-BOMBAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in 1890 the number of mail bags between Aden and Bombay was under 600, and that in 1904 it was nearly 1,800; that the reduction of time occupied in the passage increases the number of hours of work; and that complaints have been received from the employes of the sea post office as to the work, the pay and promotion, and the unhealthy conditions on board the mail ships; if so, whether, seeing that since 1890 nearly 100 of these employes have left the service, he will make inquiry as to the reasonableness of the amount and conditions of the work.

Mr. Brodrick: A similar question was asked by Sir W. Wedderburn in 1899, and a report was obtained from the Government of India, who considered that there was no reason to suppose that the work imposed on the sorters was excessive since, although the pressure for short periods is necessarily severe, the sorters have for the greater part of their time little or nothing to do. I will ask for a further report on the subject.

THE RAO OF CUTCH AND THE SIND-BOMBAY RAILWAY.

Sir John Leng asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that representations have been made by the Cutchi inhabitants of Bombay, the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce, and the Municipality of Hyderabad in favour of linking up, by a broad-gauge railway line, the province of Sind with the Bombay Presidency; and that the Rao of Cutch has visited the Governor at Bombay, and intimated his intention to visit the Governor-General at Calcutta for the purpose of preventing this line passing through Cutch; and, if so, will an opportunity be given to the memorialists in its favour to reply to the Rao's objections.

Mr. Brodrick: I am aware of the first of the three classes of representations referred to by the hon. member. The Government of India will no doubt give due consideration to any substantial objections to the line that may be urged by the Rao of Cutch; but, as I stated in reply to a question on the same subject on April 25 last year, I see no reason at present for doubting that the connection between Bombay and Sind will be carried out when funds are available. In their programme of railway construction for the year 1905-1906, the Government of India have included an allotment of 6 lacs for a line from Viramgam to Malia, which forms part of a projected connection with Sind through Cutch.

THE ADEN FRONTIER FORCE.

On Wednesday, Feb. 22, Sir C. Rasch asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could state the number of casualties in the Aden frontier force; and whether it was proposed to give a medal for the services there rendered.

Mr. Brodrick.—The number of casualties among the troops employed since the beginning of 1903 in the protection of the Aden Boundary Commissioner is as follows:—Ten killed, 21 wounded. It is not proposed to give a medal, as the military authorities do not recommend it.

THE PATTERSON CAVALRY EQUIPMENT.

Sir C. Rasch asked the Secretary of State for War whether the Patterson equipment had been adopted for the Indian cavalry; and whether it would be applied to the British cavalry, seeing that the bucket appliance weighed 4 lbs., and the Patterson arrangement 12 ozs. only.

Mr. Arnold-Forster: I understand that the Patterson equipment is used by a portion of the Indian cavalry. I believe that recent reports show that there is some doubt as to whether the pattern adopted is satisfactory from the point of view of durability. As regards cavalry on the British establishment, it has been decided not to adopt this equipment at present, as the advantages derived from its use are considered to be more than balanced by its disadvantages. I must point out that the weight of the new bucket is only 2 1-2 lb., and not 4 lb., as stated in the question. It is probable that further information with regard to the value of this equipment will shortly be received from India.

THE MISSION TO CABUL.

On Thursday, Feb. 23.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked the Secretary of State for India: Can he state what was the purpose and object of the mission to the Ameer of Afghanistan, Habibulah Khan, which was despatched from Peshawar to Cabul on Nov 27 last; and, generally, what instructions and what powers were given to its chief: what steps were taken to secure the safety of the mission during its journey to Cabul, its stay there, and its return to India; what news has since been received of the mission; has it yet left Cabul on its return; and, if so, when; when is it expected to reach Peshawar, and when will papers be laid giving an account of its proceedings.

Mr. Brodrick: The mission is still at Cabul. The arrangements for its safety while in Afghan territory rest with the Ameer, and while on the British side of the border with the Government of India. As I stated on the 16th in reply to a question from the hon. member for West Denbigh, it would not be in the public interest to make any statement at present as to the object of the negotiations, or to publish papers on the subject.

THE SALT TAX.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will consider the expediency of recommending the Governor-General of India in Council to endeavour to arrange for the abolition of further reduction of the Salt Tax.

Mr. Brodrick: I am confident that the question of the salt duty will be considered, together with other questions of taxation, by the Government of India in connection with the financial arrangements for the year, and as I have already been in communication with them on these subjects I do not think it necessary to make any recommendation to them.

THE NEW IRRIGATION SCHEME.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state the precise character of the irrigation scheme which is said to have been recently sanctioned, and when the work is expected to be commenced.

Mr. Brodrick: The scheme presumably referred to by the Hon. member is the combined Upper Jhelum, Upper Chenab, and Lower Bari Doab Canal projects in the Punjab. The Upper Jhelum Canal, drawing its supply from the Jhelum, will irrigate the Upper Jech Doab, and will pass its surplus water into the Chenab River above the head of the existing Lower Chenab Canal. This will render an equal amount of water available for withdrawal from that river by the new Upper Chenab Canal, which will take off opposite Sialkote and irrigate the Upper Rechna Doab, then passing under the Ravi by a syphon [illegible] miles south of Lahore; it will supply the water to the Lower Bari Doab Canal. The combined canals will have [illegible] miles of main canals, 293 miles of branch canals and 2714 miles of distributaries. They will command an area of 3,997,494 acres, of which 1,875,835 may be annually irrigated. The total estimated cost is 78,23,925 Rs., on which the direct and indirect receipts are expected to give eventually a return of over nine per cent. Sanction has been given to the immediate commencement [illegible]

MUKDEN OCCUPIED.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

JAPANESE IN HOT PURSUIT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

KUROPATKIN'S RESISTANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Telegrams from Marshal Oyama and General Kuropatkin indicate that fierce fighting is proceeding on the north-west of Mukden.

Reuter wires from Tokio that several Russian counter-attacks at Yenshititun and Likuanpu, west of Mukden have been repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese have occupied Siaochitun, five miles north-west of Santaitsu and five miles north of Mukden.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Reuter's correspondent, wiring from Mukden on the 8th, says that on the Southern front the Japanese are fast advancing on the Hunho where the Russians expect to make a stand, but the issue depends on the operations southward along the Railway.

LATER.

The Japanese occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock this morning after capturing Tita, an important position on the Russian Left, eastward of Fushan.

The Japanese are now vigorously pursuing the Russians.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

A report received on the morning of the 9th instant, is as follows : In the direction of Hsingking, our detachment, having dislodged the enemy at Machuntan district, continues pursuit.

In the direction of the Shaho, in the region east of the Railway, the enemy having shown signs of wavering, we commenced a general attack at midnight of the 7th instant, and dislodging the enemy from his positions we are now pressing him towards the basin of the Hunho.

The whole district, west of the Railway to the left bank of the Hunho, had already fallen into our hands.

On the right bank of the Hunho, the enemy near Yenshititun and Likuanpu continues obstinate resistance, his repeated counter-attacks having been repulsed with great loss and we are gradually pressing towards Mukden.

In the district north of Mukden, we met stubborn resistance, but have already captured Hsiaochitun five miles north-west from Mukden, Pachiatzu (one mile north-east of Hsiaochitun) and Santaitzu. We destroyed the Railway north of Mukden.

Since the 7th instant, the enemy has frequently fired vigorously on our dead, wounded and on stretchers and carts in the field, west of Ningkuantun.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN PEASANTS' REVOLT

Despatch of Troops.

PEASANTS DESTROYING ESTATES.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

The Russian authorities have sent strong forces to deal with the peasant risings in the Provinces of Oral and Tchernigoff where bands of some thousands strong are looting and burning estates.

THE NORTH SEA INCIDENT.

The Indemnity Paid.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador in London, has handed to Lord Lansdowne the £65,000 indemnity awarded by the North Sea Commission for the Hull fishermen.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 8th instant.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION.

THE DAMAGE BY FROST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Telegraphic crop reports, from the different Provinces for the past week, are published in the "Gazette of India." That for the Central Provinces states that the original official reports of damage to crops from frost were somewhat exaggerated, except in Saugor, where it is serious. The message, however, adds that prices of wheat and gram show a slight tendency to rise.

The United Provinces report is less cheerful. It states that prices are ruling high and that cloudy weather and rust are adding to the damage already done.

The Punjab return shows that the recent rain has done good, but that the sarshaf, taramira and rapeseed crops have been destroyed by cold, in Sialkot, Amritsar and Ferozepore.

The Rajputana report complains of more damage to the crops by cold and adds that opium has been injured by frost in Jaipur, Kotah and Tadgarh and cotton in Kotah.

ACCIDENT TO AN OFFICER.

I hear from Chitral that Lieutenant Money, of the 1st Gurkhas, met with a serious accident there, a fortnight ago. While out shooting near Darosh he fell crossing bad ground and his gun going off, he received a severe wound in the left arm.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT POSTINGS.

The following transfers in the Political Department have been ordered :—

Major J. Manners-Smith to officiate as Resident, Nepal, with effect from 1st April 1905.

During the absence on six months' leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Ravenshaw, Major C. Pritchard is posted to Bhopal as Political Agent vice Major Manners-Smith.

Captain A. B. Drummond on completion of his boundary work in Rajputana is transferred as Political Agent in Haraoti and Tonk vice Major Pritchard.

Major W. C. R. Stratton is to officiate as Resident, Western States, Rajputana, with effect from 13th April, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Jennings, granted combined leave.

Major A. F. Bruce is posted to be Political Agent Bikaner, vice Major Stratton.

Captain A. B. Minchin, on return from leave on 28th April, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, [illegible], vice Major [illegible].

[illegible]

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale's questions at the Viceroy's Legislative Council this morning, Mr. Baker explained that the particulars asked for, of the appointments of Rs.5,000 and upwards created since 1892, would require references to treasuries in all parts of the country and would take several months to prepare. Under these circumstances it was not proposed to give them.

Mr. Hewett replying to the other questions of Mr. Gokhale regarding the appointments and other operations of the Railway Board gave various formal statistics, but said that the Board has been too recently constituted to make it possible to give particulars of the organisation it might recommend. Regarding the number of clerical staffs whose services might be dispensed with, he had no doubt every effort would be made to find them employment in the State Railways or otherwise.

Mr. Baker laid upon the table the report of the Select Committee on the Paper Currency Bill.

Sir Arundel T. Arundel introduced the Court Fees Bill and explained its nature. The measure it appears is a small one to reduce the Court Fee payable in proceedings for ejectment from property, when the title to the same is not in dispute, the Burma Chief Court having held that such fee is payable on the value instead of one rental.

The Council adjourned until Wednesday, the 22nd instant.

THE ROLT INQUIRY.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 9

The Rolt Inquiry came to a close at Kishanganj yesterday, after a long and patient hearing. It is understood that the Commission will report direct to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in regard to questions which have arisen out of the High Court case and in regard to the procedure of the officials concerned in the preliminary enquiry, and through the Board of Revenue of Bengal on the question of the fitness of Mr. Rolt for re-employment under the Court of Wards.

MADRAS PORT OFFICER.

Commander Mitchell succeeds Captain Chandler as Port Officer, Madras.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY

Mr. Burt succeeds Mr. Manson, as manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO INDIA.

Chapters of the Star of India and the Indian Empire will most probably be held in Calcutta, next cold weather, during the Prince of Wales' visit.

THE BUDGET AND THE TEA DUTY.

An "Englishman" cable, dated London, the 8th instant, states increasingly hopeful views are held regarding the tea duty and the Budget prospects. It is now apparent that with some retrenchment and improved trade a surplus of six and a half millions sterling may be reasonably anticipated. The Anti-Tea Duty League has 8,000 posters displayed in London. The Council proposes placarding the chief provincial towns as funds permit.

THE KABUL MISSION.

HOME GOVERNMENT AND NEGOTIATIONS.

It is understood that one of the reasons of the delay in the return of the Dane Mission from Kabul is the fact that a number of points in the negotiations have had to be considered by the Home Government as well as the Government of India.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

A HEAVY RISE.

A further heavy rise took place in the plague mortality of India last week, owing to very serious increase in the United Provinces, which had over 15,000 deaths during the seven days, and in the Punjab where there were close upon 8,000 deaths. The total for the whole of India for the week was 34,139 deaths, an increase of 5,000 on the total for the preceding seven days. Of this terrible number 15,089 were in the United Provinces ; 7,952 in the Punjab ; 5,543 in Bengal ; 2,402 in Bombay Presidency and the rest distributed much as before. Aden reports 184 deaths against 242 in the previous week.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Wilson, Registrar, retires with effect from to-day, Mr. G. W. Marshall of the Foreign Office succeeding him.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell, Deputy Commissioner, Assam reverts to Military employ.

Major Newnham, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, has six months' leave from the 5th proximo.

Lieutenant-Colonel Watson, Cantonment Magistrate, Cawnpore, has eight months' leave from the 15th instant.

Mr. Ottley, Domestic Chaplain to the Metropolitan, has three months' leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. McIntosh, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is transferred to Burma.

INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain G. Lubbock, R. E., proceeds home for instruction at Chatham.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The following temporary appointments have been approved during the forthcoming leave vacancies :—

Colonel Hastings, 92nd Punjabis, to officiate as Colonel on the Staff, Rangoon.

Colonel Munro, Seaforth Highlanders, to command the Ahmednagar Brigade.

Colonel Forster, Assistant Adjutant General, Eastern Command, to command the Allahabad Brigade.

Brigadier-General Whitby, Deputy Adjutant General, Eastern Command, to command the Bareilly Brigade.

Colonel Grover to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Eastern Command.

Colonel Money, R. A., to officiate as Adjutant Quarter-master General, Eastern Command.

Major-General A. Creagh, to command the Poona Division.

Brigadier-General Greenfield, Deputy Adjutant General, Western Command, to command the Bombay Brigade.

Colonel Swann, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, Western Command.

THE partial dependence of India upon Mauritius for her sugar supplies makes it distinctly good news that, according to latest advices, the prospects of the next crop are very favourable. The hurricane which swept over the island last year did enormous damage to the plantations, and the crop only reached 140,000 tons, as compared with 215,000 tons in 1903. At the same time, it should be remembered, this deficiency was compensated for, to some extent, by the increased prices ruling in the market, but as regards the next season's crop it is improbable that these will continue.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder [illegible]

BENGALIS AND THE VICEROY.

A PROTEST MEETING IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

A public meeting to be held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, to-day, has been arranged by some of the leaders of the Bengali community, but the principal landholders are holding aloof from it.

The principal resolution to be proposed sets forth that the meeting has been called first to protest on behalf of the Indian community against certain statements contained in the Viceroy's Convocation Address and secondly to express dissatisfaction with the general course of his Excellency's policy as evidenced by such specified measures as the restriction of Municipal Self-Government, the Official Secrets Act, the Universities Act with its sequel the Validating Bill, the abolition of the competitive test and the proposed partition of Bengal.

LATER.

There was a large gathering of students and other Bengali gentlemen at the meeting in the Town Hall here, this afternoon, to protest against Lord Curzon's Convocation speech and the general policy in regard to Bengal ; but the European Community was entirely unrepresented and the principal Bengali landed proprietors were conspicuous by their absence. The only speech made was that of the President, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose. It admitted Lord Curzon's great abilities, his devotion to duty and monumental energy, but criticised strongly his Convocation speech and such of the measures with which he is associated, as the Universities Act, the Official Secrets Act, the proposed partition of Bengal and the abolition of competition for official appointments.

The resolution of which a summary was wired to you this morning was passed ; also another for its transmission to the Secretary of State-in-Council.

Amongst those who occupied seats upon the platform were the Hon. Babu Bhopendranath Bose, Babus Surendranath Banerjee, Lal Mohon Ghose, A. Chaudhauri, Norendranath Sen and N. N. Ghose, Also Colonel K. P. Gupta I. M. S (Retired) and the Hon. Mr. Ghokhale.

LADY CURZON'S RETURN.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE.

Lord and Lady Curzon do not proceed to Barrackpore this week end, but remain in Calcutta and attend the Cathedral where the Metropolitan proposes to have a thanksgiving service for her Excellency's recovery.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 24TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Persia, Captain W. H. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 24th February. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Boyes, Miss
Cowan, Mr T N
Corke, Mr and Mrs
Dobbs, Mr J G
Gabriel, Mr E V
Hemans, Lieut H W
Hudson, Miss
Jamieson, Mr H W
Langdale, Mr C N
Morris, Mrs and Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Anderson, Mr
Bertham, Maj and Mrs
Blos, Mr C M
Bogram, Miss
Boxwell, Mr F
Campbell, Maj and Mrs
Davidson, Mr T
Ewing, Mr S R
Gray, Lieut T G H
Hanson, Mr
Hunter Mr and Miss P
Jackson Capt
Keens, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Lieut-Col, Mrs and Infant
Eaton, Mr T B
Moresby, Mr C
Price, Mr H
Pleroey, Mr T R
Ransford, Rev T O
Reeves, Rev W H
Rosenthal, Mr E
Stewart, Mr D
Sparkes, Mrs
Thompson, Lieut W T
Waite, Mr W E

FROM ADEN.

Brett, Major H P
Dubash, Dr S E
Glennie, Col
Jaffer Goolam Hoossein
Singh, Mr Hari

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Arcadia for Aden, Marseilles and London, with the Indian mails of 11th March :—

Arone Mr G
Atkinson Mr J N
Baird Mr F M
Boyd Mrs M E and child
Brewin Maj J P
Brittain Mr S S
Brookes Mr
Burton Mr A
Coleridge Capt J D
Cunningham Lt
Coxon Mr S W
Doveton Capt J H
Eadie Mr P
Farley Mr F W
Hancock Lt-Col F H
Harrison Mr E J
Hisby Mr R G
Lock Maj
Lumley Mr C C
Mair Mr B B
McCarthy Mr and Mrs
McVicar Smith Mr
Molesworth Mr E K
Moore Mr J
O'Reilly Mrs
Payne Ml H A H
Preston Rev and Mrs P H
Ramchandar Mr S
Robinson Mr J F
Rowan Mr J
Scott Mr G P Symes
Studd Mr and Mrs E J C
Swan Mr N E
Thwaytes Maj E C
Wawn Mr C J
Webber Mrs and 2 children
White Mr W H
Young Mr W C
Zelichi Mr N

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Feb. 24.

ARRIVAL REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A St V Beechey B
Major J H B Beresford 51 Sikhs
Major C S Leveson Gower 31 Lrs
Capt F G Fraser 33 Punj
Capt P Barclay 120 Rajpoot I
Capt E S Earle 14 Sikhs
Lieut B L Cole 13 Rajpoots
Lieut A W Daldy Mil Accts Dept
Lieut F Carey R A 26 Jacobs Mtn batty
Lieut D F Vines RIM

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr H Elrington B 6 mo furl
Mr A C Edwards B furl to Dec 14 1905
Mr R F L Whitty M Cov 3 mo MC
Major F G Maidment I M S 3 mo
Major H G C Swayne R E 3 weeks
Capt E T Rainey 73 Punj 3 mo M C
Capt F C A Parsons 33 L C till July 9 1905
Capt R B Daunt 121 Prs 8 mo MC
Lieut H M Rigg 92 Punj 1 mo
Lieut G Fraser 94 Russell's 6 mo MC
Second Lieut H S Turnbull 109 I 6 mo MC
Second Lieut A C C Rogers 64 Prs 5 mo MC
Second Lieut V G McArthur Unattached List 6 mo MC
Commander G E Holland CIE DSO RIM till July 30 1905

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A Williams B Cov
Mr W J D Burkitt B Cov
Mr R E H Murray B
Mr L G Fink M B B
Dr P Chandra Ray B
Mr S Mahammed Habibullah B
Mr P N Sen B
Mr H Rendall Bo Cov
Col H W P Hawkes S T C
Lieut Col J F Wilson I A
Major R B Low 9 Hodsons Horse
Major R S Alexander 7 Lrs
Major H G C Swayne RE
Capt H W Jackson 90 Punj
Capt N B Dunscombe 128 Prs
Capt E H Sharman I M S
Capt J R Carden 15 Sikhs
Capt G Hallett I O D
Capt F N Burton 87 Punj
Lieut C S D Wildes 76 Punj
Lieut H M Rigg 92 Punj
Lieut J C Collinson I O D

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"Tomtit" Class and Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr F Noel Paton. Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 2-45 p. m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time of allowance. M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson
Meg	Scratch	Mr C H Byrre
Lapwing	7 57	Mr E C Richards
Maud	7 57	Mr J E Needham
Clintha	5 18	Mr J J Welch

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to Starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and thence to the Committee Vessel.

Course No. 6 = 10·6 miles—Time limit 6-30 p. m.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race for a cup presented by Mr. F. Noel Paton. Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time of allowances M S	Entered by
Janetta	Scratch	Officers R E
Sayocara	15 54	Maj Curtis R A M C and Mr C G Nomico
Joan	21 12	Capt K S Blask R I M
Mannikin	10 36	Officers, R A

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to starboard round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port and back to the Committee Vessel.

Course No 6 = 10·6 miles.

A Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by F. Noel Paton. Allowances and result of the Race sailed at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time of allowance. M S	Entered by
Forella	5 18	Mr C T R Scovel
Stella	7 57	Col H W Bird, I M S
Melody	15 54	Mr J K Mecbeth
Eileen	Scratch	Mr N N Wadia
[illegible]	12 53	Mr J P Chrystal

Course From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round Sunk Rock leaving it to Starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to Port, and thence to the Committee Vessel.

Course No. 6 = 10·6 miles. Time limit—6-30 p. m.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder [illegible]

E[illegible]D

[illegible], FEB. 24.

THE MACD[illegible]

IT is often said that the people of England are unable to think of more than one thing at a time. Certainly they have this week only been thinking of one thing and that of course is the terrible mess the Government are in over the MacDonnell affair. Mr. Balfour since he succeeded to the Premiership has been in some tight corners, but by general admission this MacDonnell business is the tightest of them all, and if he manages to extricate himself then there is no reason why he should not remain in office until next year. It has always been somewhat of a mystery why a man like Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, a Home Ruler, should have been chosen by a Unionist Government to fill the post of Under-Secretary for Ireland, and although we do not yet know all the ins and outs of one of the most curious transactions of our time we know a great deal more than we did a week ago. As some of us suspected Sir Antony had a friend in Lord Lansdowne, whose influence in the Cabinet I have always said was in most matters paramount, and indeed it is in the first instance due to the Foreign Secretary that the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces went to Ireland instead of to Bombay. I say in the first instance advisedly. The whole secret of Sir A. MacDonnell's appointment may never be known. But to return to Lord Lansdowne. When that nobleman arrived in India, Lord Dufferin mentioned to him Sir Antony as a man with whom he could safely confer upon the most delicate questions, and who was likely to render the new Viceroy the most invaluable service. Well Sir Antony, as all your readers are aware, came home in 1901 and subsequently—on what particular date we are not told—was introduced to Mr. Wyndham by Lord Lansdowne. He produced on Mr. Wyndham the same favourable impression he produced on Lord Lansdowne. Those are Lord Lansdowne's own words. In the autumn of 1902 the then Under Secretary, Sir David Harrel, who had occupied the position with credit for nine years to the great surprise of every person in Dublin—Mr. Wyndham says he had not anticipated the event—suddenly resigned. Then Mr. Wyndham applied to Sir Antony to come over and help him. Sir Antony writing on September 22, 1902, replies to Mr. Wyndham's request. He begins by referring to his nomination to a seat in the Council of India but thinks this could be got over, but there still remained a difficulty he had previously mentioned when he met Mr. Wyndham, "I have" wrote Sir Antony "been anxiously thinking over the difficulty. I am an Irishman, a Roman Catholic, and a Liberal in politics. I have strong Irish sympathies. I do not see eye to eye with you in all matters of Irish administration, and I think that there is no likelihood of good coming from such a "regime" of coercion as "The Times" has recently outlined. On the other hand, from the exposition you were good enough to give me of your views, and from the estimate I formed of your aims and objects, I find that there is a substantial measure of agreement between us. Moreover, I should be glad to do some service to Ireland. Therefore, it seems to me that the situation goes beyond the sphere of mere party politics ; and I should be willing to take office under you, provided there is some chance of my succeeding." He thought there was a chance of success on this condition—that he "should have adequate opportunities of influencing the policy and acts of the Irish Administration", and subject of course to Mr. Wyndham's control "freedom of action in executive matters." He alluded to the high positions he had filled in India and intimated that he should not be satisfied with routine office work or as he put it "mere secretariat criticism." And then he proceeds to say what his aims would be, if he were installed in office in Ireland. They were " (1) the maintenance of order ; (2) the solution of the land question on the basis of voluntary sale ; (3) where sale does not operate, the fixation of rent on some self-acting principle whereby local inquiries would be obviated ; (4) the co-ordination, control, and direction of boards and other administrative agencies ; (5) the settlement of the education question in the general spirit of Mr. Balfour's views ; and generally the promotion of material administrative, improvement and conciliation." Sir Antony concluded his very frank letter as follows :—" I am greatly attracted by the chance of doing some good for Ireland. My best friends tell me that I am deluding myself—that I shall be abused by the Orangemen as a Roman Catholic and Home Ruler, and denounced by the Home Rulers as a renegade ; that I shall do no good, and shall retire disgusted within the year. But I am willing to try the business under the colours and conditions I have mentioned. It is for you to decide whether the trial is worth making. In any event I shall be your debtor for having sought me in connection with a great work." Mr. Wyndham was so eager to secure Sir Antony that if the latter had stipulated for a Parliament on St. Stephen's Green, I almost believe the Chief Secretary would have said yes. He is a wiser man now. On receipt of Sir Antony's letter, Mr. Wyndham made known its contents to Mr. Balfour (and perhaps to others) and on the 25th idem replied to " My dear Sir Antony " in the following almost effusive language :—" I accept your offer to serve in the Irish Office with gratitude to you and confidence that your action will be for the good of your country. When Sir David Harrel resigns, I shall accordingly nominate you as his successor ; and it is understood between us that I make and you accept this appointment on the lines and under the conditions laid down in your letter, with a view to compassing the objects which you hold to be of primary importance—namely, the maintenance of order, the solution of the land question on the basis of voluntary sale, and where that is impossible, on the basis of substituting some simple automatic system of revising rents in place of the present costly processes of perpetual litigation ; the co-ordination of the detached and semi-detached boards and departments ; the settlement of education in such a way as to provide higher education in a form acceptable to the majority of the inhabitants and administrative conciliation." To these I add—(1) Consolidation and increase of the existing grants for Irish local purposes with a view to revising the rates where they are prohibitive of enterprise ; (2) if we are spared long enough, the development of transit for agricultural and other products, possibly by guarantees to railways, on the Canadian model. But this is far off. We have each of us terminated 'an option' in the sense which I have all along desired. I ciphered the purport of your letter to the Prime-Minister and received his concurrence by telegram yesterday. "It is understood that you accept the seat on the India Council and are to be transferred when the vacancy occurs. I will ask Lord George Hamilton to see that the Press understands and insists on your great administrative achievements in India. That will prepare the public for the further move. I can only thank you once again with all my heart for coming to my assistance." In the following month Sir D. Harrel made way for Sir A. MacDonnell whose appointment as member of the Council of India was, I believe, announced almost simultaneously, although Sir Alfred Lyall whom he succeeded did not go out until three months later. In 1903 came the memorable and successful visit of their Majesties to Ireland, and in the same year a vacancy occurred in the Governorship of Bombay. With respect to the latter Lord Lansdowne on Friday said :—"I do not think I am committing an indiscretion when I say that not long afterwards Sir Antony MacDonnell forwent another appointment in India, the appointment of Governor of the Province of Bombay, one of the most honourable in the whole of India, which was within his reach, if he had chosen to be a candidate for it. I heard at the time on what I believed to be very good authority that he was a candidate for it ; but at all events Lord Lamington and not Sir A. MacDonnell became Lord Northcote's successor. Sir Antony elected to remain at Dublin Castle, and it is this fact as well as the knowledge we now possess that the Chief Secretary almost went down on his bended knees to implore him to accept the Irish post that makes the rather rough censure passed upon him by the Cabinet so little to their credit. Admitted that he did go a little too far and that Mr. Wyndham did not bargain for his "colleague's" acceptance of the Dunraven scheme, ought the Government, at the bidding of its Ulster supporters, led by the estimable but somewhat narrow-minded Lord Londonderry, to have employed such terms of rebuke even if they did not know that the Lord Lieutenant at least was fully cognisant of what was going on? Moreover who can deny that Sir A. MacDonnell remembering that, as Lord Lansdowne put it, he had been granted by the Government " greater freedom of action, greater opportunities of initiative" than an ordinary Under Secretary, felt that he was justified in the measure he took in support of the widespread desire for conciliation. Of course it was irregular if not unconstitutional to confer such powers on a member of the Civil Service, and it is typical of Mr. Balfour's dialectical adroitness that this very argument which tells as much against the Government as anything already disclosed was effectively employed by him in defending their action in the House of Commons on Wednesday night. The Government were greatly blamed for refusing in the first instance to produce the correspondence, and when it was made public, everybody expressed surprise that there should have been any hesitancy in the matter at all. Mr. John Morley echoed the opinion of the House generally when in the course of the debate on Mr. Redmond's motion for the adjournment he said :—"I submit with perfect confidence that every man in this House except possibly a few gentlemen from Antrim, and so forth, will agree that this correspondence is one which is perfectly honourable to both parties. I cannot imagine a more straightforward, manly, clear, and definite letter than that of Sir Antony MacDonnell. I cannot, on the other hand, imagine a more frank, straightforward acceptance of such a letter than that which the Chief Secretary made [illegible] in Mr. Wyndham's answer to Sir Antony :—" I will ask Lord George Hamilton to see that the Press understands and insists on your great administrative achievements in India. That will prepare the public for the further move." I do not think many of us would like to see our private correspondence exposed to a critical world. Mr. Balfour very fairly said : " As constantly happens with letters not to be seen by other eyes than those of the writer and the recipient there are phrases in them which may excite a smile when they are read out in a great assembly accustomed to deal with formal and official documents." A Christian desire to prevent ironical laughter at Mr. Wyndham's expense had perhaps more to do with the reluctance of Mr. Balfour to make those friendly letters public than anything else. So far as they damaged the Government their revelations as to Sir Antony being given " carte blanche " or almost " carte blanche " were only what Lord Lansdowne said writ large.

The MacDonnell Incident has not only absorbed public attention, but it has taken up the greater part of the time of the House of Commons itself. When Mr. Redmond gave notice of his amendment to the address, the Irish Unionists were, it is true, calling for Sir Antony MacDonnell's head on a charger, but there had been no sensational disclosures. As originally worded and as proposed to the House on Monday, Mr. Redmond's amendment read as follows :—" But humbly represent to your Majesty that the present system of government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of the Irish people, and gives them no voice in the management of their own affairs ; that the system is consequently ineffective and extravagantly costly, does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population, and is productive of universal discontent and unrest, and has proved to be incapable of satisfactorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people." Naturally the debate which extended over two nights was almost entirely devoted to the treatment of Sir A. MacDonnell, though Lord Hugh Cecil who has, it seems, quite made his peace with his leader, emphasized the orthodox Unionist attitude towards Ireland, and Mr. Balfour endeavoured to frighten Free Traders on his own side of the House by hinting what would happen if the Liberals came into power. His earnest appeal to his friends to " sink all smaller causes " in order to attain the object for which the Unionist party was called into existence has set some people wondering whether Mr. Balfour considers Fiscal Reform one of the causes of no account, and whether Lord Hugh Cecil's return to the fold is due to the knowledge that his illustrious relative is anxious to thwart the plans of the ex-Colonial Secretary. But sufficient to the day. The future of Tariff Reform is not what immediately concerns the public. All they want to know is what is to be the outcome of the MacDonnell-Wyndham Scandal. The Ulster Unionists until the other day would have been satisfied with the resignation of Sir Antony MacDonnell, but now their demands are more ambitious. Some of them even admit that bad as he is, he is not in their phrase so bad as others. Mr. Wyndham in Ireland seems to be for the moment the most unpopular of the authors of what Lord Ardilaun calls a conspiracy to change Unionist policy and deceive and sacrifice the supporters of the Government in Ireland. The well informed Dublin correspondent of the " Globe " says more in sorrow than in anger :—It is a sorry spectacle, this campaign of Irish Unionists against the Chief Secretary of a Unionist Administration ; one without parallel in the political history of Ireland. Mr. Wyndham has done a great deal to shake the Unionist position in those Irish constituencies in which the two parties are fairly well balanced, and if South Dublin and some other seats return Nationalists at the next General Election, the descendant of the Geraldines—the Geraldines themselves generally have been unfortunate when they mixed up in Irish politics—may be thanked." The "Times" does not press for Mr. Wyndham's retirement, but is aghast at the want of self-respect shown by Sir Antony MacDonnell in not having asked to be relieved of his functions and insists upon his being kicked out if he will not go voluntarily. In the House last night Mr. Dillon asked whether any change has been made in the conditions under which Sir Antony MacDonnell holds the office of Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and, if any change has been made, what is the nature of that change and how has it been carried into effect? Mr. Wyndham replied :—No, Sir, no change has been made. I pointed out to Sir Antony MacDonnell that it would be necessary, in view of the criticism of my Department, to take into fuller account matters which might be made the subject of such criticism. This was not because my confidence in Sir Antony MacDonnell had been in any way diminished, but because it appeared to be a necessity of the constitutional position. Mr. Sloan somewhat perplexed by this answer inquired if the House was to understand that the situation is exactly what it was before these debates took place. " No, I do not think that that is the inference to be drawn " was Mr. Wyndham's singular answer. "Then what is the situation?" Mr. Sloan pertinently asked, but Mr. Wyndham made no response. As to Lord Dudley the " Times" has been foremost in wishing for his recall also, but why the leading journal should make so much fuss about the Viceroy is not quite clear on the surface. Lord Dudley is not, as many of his predecessors have been, a member of the Cabinet and I think most people have regarded him merely as a figure head and a very good figure head. But the " Times " may have reasons unknown to us. It is perhaps not without significance at this important juncture in Irish affairs that the " Times" concludes one of its articles on the situation as follows :—" Whatever changes may be effected, we cannot suppose that the Government would give any countenance at such a time to the suggestion, which has been made in some quarters, that the Viceroyalty should in future be filled by a member of the Royal Family. That we regard as undesirable on many grounds, though the question whether the time has not come for reforming the office of Lord Lieutenant out of existence altogether may, perhaps, merit consideration." Last night Mr. Pirie, a Scottish Liberal, tried to ascertain whether during recent events Lord Dudley had tendered his resignation. Mr. Balfour declined to satisfy Mr. Pirie's curiosity, on the ground that no Government has ever allowed confidential communications passing between colleagues to be made the subject of question and answer across the floor of the House.

PROSPECTS OF A GENERAL ELECTION.

IT may be asked how the " Wyndham-MacDonnell pact" affects the stability of the Government and whether it is likely to hasten a dissolution of the present Parliament. I have said above that if Mr. Balfour emerges from this difficulty he may remain in office until next year, but I do not wish that statement to be taken too literally. He may fall at any time, but he will not go out apparently upon a vote of censure. A chance division may be the mode of his exit. There is no doubt whatever that while the Liberals are delighted that Mr. Wyndham with Mr. Balfour's assent should have admitted the existence of evils in the present system of Irish administration, Unionists are by no means satisfied with the action of their leaders. I am not speaking of Irish Unionists, who are irreconcilable, but of the English supporters of the Government. In private conversation, they do not conceal their disgust at what has happened, but they say : How can we turn them out when the Liberal are at sixes and sevens and cannot be trusted to keep up the strength of the Army and Navy? There is no doubt that if the Liberals had a really strong out-standing man as leader, the Government would be ousted at once. The absence of a really commanding figure in the Opposition and the recollection of certain thoughtless remarks on the platform such as " methods of barbarism " &c, have much to do with the continuance in office of a Government, who in ordinary circumstances would have been turned out twelve months ago.

OLLA PODRIDA.

If Lord Lansdowne is correctly reported by the "Times," he made one or two rather curious little slips in his speech of last Friday night. For instance, he described or is made to describe, Sir Antony MacDonnell's last appointment in India, as that of " Chief Commissioner of the North-West Provinces," and worse than that the noble Marquis actually spoke of the " Province of Bombay." Bombay may not be a Kingdom, but it is at any rate still a Presidency as Lord Lansdowne ought to know.

As an instance of the way in which politics occasionally divide relations in this country, it may be mentioned, that in the pending Appleby Election Viscount Morpeth, M.P., is fighting hard on the Unionist side, while his mother the Countess of Carlisle, is as energetically working for the Liberal candidate. Lady Carlisle is a sister of the late, and present Lord Stanley of Alderley, and is not the least remarkable of a remarkable family. Another sister the Hon. Maude Stanley is the pioneer of clubs for working girls. It was mainly through her instrumentality that the parent club in Soho was built and established on a sound financial basis. She is now raising funds to erect a similar institution in Walworth one of the forest districts of the metropolis, and if any of your readers could like to assist a really noble object, they could not do better than send a subscription to Miss Stanley, whose address is 32 Smith Square, Westminster, London S. W. There is absolutely no narrowness in the management of Miss Stanley's clubs and the girls are not preached to.

IT is reported that Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, M.P., for Truro, asked the following curious question in the House of Commons the other afternoon :—"Is the Government to be put into the melting-pot in order to see who is to take hold of the handle of the ship of State?" This reminds the "Telegraph's" parliamentary correspondent of Lord Castlereagh's famous [illegible]

VILLAGE SANITATION IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS.

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government states :—In the budget estimates for 1905-06 the following amounts have been provided for grants to Village Sanitary Committees and Boards established under Bombay Act I of 1889 in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Circular No. 45, dated the 5th January 1894, according to which Government give one-sixth of the estimated annual cost of the sanitary works :—Sind, Rs. 3,792, N. D., Rs. 2,478, C. D., Rs. 1,765, and S. D., Rs. 3,640. These amounts will be distributed by the Commissioners according to the orders contained in paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4854, dated the 31st October 1896, and no further orders of Government regarding them are required.

As Provincial finances are improving and as it is possible that the District Local Boards are in a position, or shortly will be, to make contributions under Section 40 of the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, Government are prepared to consider the possibility of increasing the grants referred to in paragraph I, above. Also if good cause can be shown Government would be willing to give a grant-in-aid, up to one-forth, instead of one-sixth of the cost as at present, to any scheme subsidised by the Local Board under Section 40. The Commissioner in Sind and the Commissioners of Divisions are accordingly requested to take the subject up and submit such proposals as may seem to them feasible for extension of the policy of assistance to the villages in the matter of sanitation beyond the stage reached when development was arrested in 1897 and to advise what amounts, if any, in addition to the grants for Village Sanitary Committees and Boards already provided, can be usefully spent in aid of Committees or Boards constituted under the Village Sanitation Act.

ABKARI ADMINISTRATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bombay public in general and the Temperance Party in particular have been placed under deep obligation to the present Government for the promptness with which they instituted inquiries into the allegations contained in a letter published in the " Bombay Gazette " of the 3rd February last, with reference to the posting of Abkari Notices in inconspicuous places. With all due deference to the Abkari Collector whose reply to the Government on the subject has recently been published as a Press Note, I, as the original writer of the letter which formed the subject of the investigation made by the Government, still emphatically assert that the notices in question, more especially the one on the stable, were inconspicuously put up. Though the notice posted on the stable wall has been destroyed by some one whether knowingly or unknowingly, but the marks of the gum on the wall are sufficiently clear to bear out my statement, if anyone—even the most ardent apologist of the Bombay Abkari Department—will take the trouble to look into the matter himself. Nothing was mentioned in the original letter with regard to the third notice, because it was put up in a better position than any of the other two.

The Collector is right in saying that it is a case of only a transfer from one building to another ; but I fail to see how or why he regards a transfer as of no importance to the public. No doubt the public in general have nothing to do with the opening or removal of all liquor-shops ; but the residents in the neighbourhood of the proposed site are surely interested. Then again, that officer has omitted to mention that by this transfer, the liquor-shop has been brought into closer vicinity of a Parsi Fire-temple, the priest in charge of which objected against the opening of the liquor-shop in his neighbourhood ; but who has since been informed that the desired permission has been granted. Thus our model Abkari Department has set at naught not only the Circular Letter of the Government of India, No. 3686 of the 18th July, 1889, and the policy enunciated by the local Government in their reply to a question on the subject put by the Hon'ble Sir Bhalchandra Krishna at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 20th March, 1903, but also the sentiments of a congregation belonging to a law-abiding community like the Parsees, as was borne testimony to by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor at the last Criminal Sessions.

Such complaints will continue to be made until the Government see their way publicly to announce that all their Despatches and Regulations have been made to be observed not only literally but in their true spirit, and that any departure therefrom will incur the displeasure of the Government, even though it be made by

THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, March 9th.

CLAIM AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

JUDGMENT OF THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit brought by Janoo Hoosein and another against the Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D Thackersey and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, to recover the sum of Rs. 5,537-12-9 as compensation for 800 bags of rice insured by them with the first defendant Company. Mr. Inverarity and the Hon. Mr. Setalvad instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Raikes and Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Lynch, and Owen, were for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, in giving judgment said this was an action on a policy of marine insurance on cargo, namely on 800 bags of Bengal rice which were to be shipped from Bombay to Colombo by the steamship Uriana. The rice was loaded into the prow on Saturday the 25th July 1903, and between 3 and 4 A.M. on Monday the 27th July, the prow left the Carnac Bunder for the Uriana, which was then lying in the stream. On the way to the steamer, the prow met with an accident which rendered her unable to proceed and being picked up by a steam launch was towed back to the Mallet Bunder, with a large part of her cargo damaged by sea water. The rice was insured with the defendant Company. Altogether, 588 bags were said to have been damaged, and these were sold by auction at a diminished value ; 200 bags were admitted to be in sound condition ; and 12 bags were stated to have been lost. The totalsum claimed was Rs. 5 537-12-9. Though the policy was not actually issued till a later date, the defendants admitted that it should be treated as if issued on the 25th July 1903. and at an early period of the hearing they further admitted that the rice was put on board the prow on the same date. They denied, however, that the prow was seaworthy when she left the Carnac Bunder, or that the accident was due to stranding or to any of the perils insured against. They pleaded that the hole which was found to exist in the hull of the prow was made either before she left the Carnac Bunder or after the accident had happened, but at the hearing this plea was narrowed down to an allegation that the hole had been made after the occurrence of the accident. It was admitted that 293 of the bags were damaged, but it was denied that there was any further damage or that any bags were lost ; and the particulars set out in the plaint were challenged. His lordship, after going through the issues raised in the case, said it was proved by the evidence and was common ground between the parties that the prow, after leaving the Carnac Bunder and rounding the beacon shown on the chart, met with a sudden squall which carried away her sail, and left her to drift before a S. W. wind and an ebbing spring tide. It was common ground, further, that she made a great deal of water and was in a dangerous condition when picked up and towed to the Mallet Bunder. But the question was whether anything more than this happened. But defendants' case was that there was nothing more while the plaintiffs asserted that, after the loss of her sail, and before her rescue, the prow stranded upon a sharp pinnacle of rock on Cross Island this opening in her hull, the hole referred to, It was alleged that she was poled off the rock, and was again drifting about when picked up by the steam launch. Thus whether the prow stranded or not was the capital question in the case. The burden of proof was on the plaintiffs. After going through the law and the facts, his lordship found that the prow did not strand, as alleged, and it followed from his view of the meaning of the policy that this suit must fail. The suit was accordingly dismissed with costs.

THE BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

DURING April, the Bandmann Opera Company will pay a return visit to Bombay. They will stay eighteen nights and present eighteen pieces—a different opera every evening. The following will be included in the list :—The Cingalee, Veronique, Sergeant Brue, Lady Madcap, Three Little Maids, The Girl from Kays, The Orchid, The Duchess of Dantzic, Madame Sans Gene, Madame Sherry, The New Barmaid, The Catch of the Season, The Earl and the Girl, The Talk of the Town, The Cherry Girl, My Lady Molly and A Country Girl.

HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent G. D. D.'s query as to what steps have been taken to give the Hindus a match with the Presidency, I understand that the feeling of European cricketers in favour of such a match is general and that, but for the difficulty of getting a representative Presidency team, the match would have been played this cold weather. The opinion of the up-country Gymkhanas having been asked and being, like that of the Bombay Gymkhana Cricket Committee, in favour of the match, it will be arranged sooner or later but when, I am unable to say.—Yours &c.,

A CRICKETER.

THE GOVERNOR IN KATHIAWAR.

THE STATE BANQUET AT BHOWNAGAR.

AT the banquet given to H. E. Lord Lamington by H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Bhownagar on Tuesday night his Highness, in proposing the health of the Governor, said :—" While expressing my sincere gratification to his Excellency for having accepted my invitation to this banquet, I cannot conceal from myself the great disappointment I feel at the absence of her Excellency Lady Lamington on the present occasion. But I earnestly trust that when his Excellency may kindly honour my capital with a visit Lady Lamington will accompany him and grace the occasion by her presence and add [illegible] pleasure in extending the hospitality of my State to their Excellencies. Your Excellency, I regard with feelings of gratitude the ceremony which your Excellency has in so graceful a manner performed on the 4th instant. The event will always be memorable one to me and I feel deeply grateful to his Imperial Majesty for having conferred on me the exalted Order of the Knight Commander of the Star of India. It will afford me sincere pleasure if your Excellency will be good enough to convey to the King-Emperor the sentiment of my devoted attachment to the British Government and of my personal loyalty and reverence to his Majesty. My State was the first amongst the States of this Province which came into close contact and friendship with the British Government, and I am proud to say that my predecessors on the Gadi of my State have always been on the most cordial relations of friendship with your Excellency's predecessors. I can assure you Sir, that my own relation of friendship with your Excellency will be equally cordial. The address, Ladies and Gentlemen in which we welcomed his Excellency last Friday expressed our esteem and regard for him and I trust that his Excellency will give us other opportunities to welcome him and his worthy consort Lady Lamington to Kathiawar and thus add to the high esteem and regard we entertain for them. I now give your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, the health of my honoured guest his Excellency Lord Lamington." (Loud applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency spoke as follows in reply :—Colonel Kennedy, your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to express my cordial thanks to his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar both for his sumptuous hospitality this evening and also for having proposed my health in such generous and friendly terms. He not only has done that, He has also outlined the prospective possibility of myself, accompanied by Lady Lamington paying a visit to his capital. I certainly shall rejoice when that day comes out in the somewhat busy life of a Governor of Bombay, I am afraid I do not see the chance of immediately availing myself of the opportunity he has presented to me. But I can assure his Highness that whenever I can pay a visit to Bhavnagar—and I trust also to visit the capitals of the other States in Kathiawar—I shall immediately embrace the occasion. It was a great source of pleasure to me the other day to have the opportunity, and to be allowed, to present to your Highness the decoration that has been bestowed upon you by his Majesty the King-Emperor. These tokens of appreciation of good services rendered to the Empire and to the public interest are not lightly given by his Majesty and they, therefore, carry with them a deep significance of the value of the services rendered. And I am sure I can say, without any invidiousness to any other Chiefs who are present this evening—I am sure they will agree with me in saying that his Highness by his devotion to the public interest has proved himself thoroughly deserving of the honour that has been paid him. (Applause.) As you are aware he succeeded to his high position when the affairs of his State were very grievously cumbered. By strict attention to the business of the State he managed to redeem it from the heavy debt under which it laboured. Then unfortunately came a severe visitation of famine and Government guaranteed him a loan. That loan has been in a great part paid off, but what may not be so generally known is that he remitted some [illegible] to his people of outstanding dues and revenue and also when other States or other portions of India were remitted three years' interest on loans, he pointed out and stated to the Government of India that he did not think it was necessary for him to accept that remission as he hoped to be able to pay everything out of his own sources of revenue. (Applause). That shows a high-minded and high-principled gentleman. He has also shown himself eager to take part in aiding the defence of the Empire whether in South Africa or Somaliland. (Applause). His offers have not been able to be accepted but at all events he has

STRENGTHENED HIS IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

He is going to give, I think it is, two squadrons numbering some 300 sabres. He has been able to increase them, up to the present time to 214. All this points to the fact that he has a patriotic spirit and fervent fidelity to the Empire. One other instance of his public-spiritedness, I may allude to the occasion of so many of us here this evening meeting at the Rajkumar College this afternoon. Many of us must be aware how it was owing to his lavish [illegible] that very fine hall was very considerable [illegible] for that he was [illegible] his Highness [illegible] gentleman [illegible] the advice of [illegible] Kathiawar [illegible] do. (Applause.) This [illegible] ing I had the pleasure of going around some of those institutions that are the outcome of the combined efforts of the different Chiefs, and I earnestly hope that they will not desist from their endeavours to maintain these institutions because when their States advance and augment in health it may be very naturally the case that they may like to have their own particular institution in each State. But I do not think at the present time it can be anything less than an advantage that these institutions should be run on a system of combined effort. However, that is only in allusion to what I have been able to see during my very brief stay in Rajkot. This evening I have only to again express my very deep sense of gratitude to his Highness. I think we have here this evening a gentleman to whom most strictly belongs that saying " mens sana in corpore sano." I ask you to join with me this evening in drinking to the health of his Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhavnagar (loud applause), the toast being heartily drunk.

His Highness, in reply, said :—Your Excellency,—It is with feelings of great pleasure that I rise to thank you, Sir, for the way in which you have proposed my health, and you, your Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen, for the way in which you have received it. I have been deeply touched by your Excellency's kind reference to myself and the administration of my State. I highly value those kindly words of appreciation as having fallen from his Imperial Majesty's representative in the Bombay Presidency. I again thank your Excellency and you, brother-Chiefs Ladies and Gentlemen for so kindly drinking my health. (Applause).

THE PROBLEM OF INDIA.

AN address on " The Problem of India " was delivered at the National Liberal Club on Feb. 22 by Sir Henry J. S. Cotton, Lord Reay presiding.

The lecturer remarked that the problems of India were many—the political, the economic, and the social. Sympathy was the keynote of successful administration in India. The people were the most grateful people in the world, and they had implicit confidence in the good faith and integrity of the English. There was no disloyalty among the educated classes ; they might criticise, but they had not the slightest wish to turn the British out of the country. They had the greatest dread of Russia and if any Russian dreamed of an Indian looking forward to the day when Russia would take the place of England he was profoundly mistaken. Indian people were grateful for education, for liberties, and for immunity from invasion, but they had aspirations of taking an active share in administration, which had met with scanty response from the Indian Government. He had presided at the Indian National Conference, when a vast audience of more than 12,000 had paid Rs. a head for their seats, showing the great public spirit that existed. He had been astonished at the moderation of the resolutions that were passed and at the eloquence with which they were moved in the English language. As president he had been deputed by this representative gathering to present those resolutions to Lord Curzon, who, however, had declined to receive them at his hands on the ground that there was no precedent. He thought that Lord Curzon had lost a wonderful opportunity. Lord Curzon was unpopular with the Army through action that reflected on him the highest credit, for he had withstood intolerance towards the natives, and he was unpopular with the Indian people because he had not carried out the wise policy initiated by his predecessors especially Lord Ripon. Lord Curzon's administration had been marked by reaction, and he had attempted to bring all departments more and more into the clutches of officials. He had officialised education, he had put back the clock in local self-government, and he had afforded no encouragement to the aspirations of the people. By accepting the resolutions at his (the speaker's) hands he might have done something to restore his popularity, without which the influence of a Viceroy must be very slight. Lord Curzon had the interest and welfare of India at heart and he had great ability and industry, but he saw from a different standpoint from that of the Indian people. Changes were inevitable, but they must be introduced gradually and cautiously. It was the duty of English people to make themselves acquainted with Indian affairs, and he regarded it as a scandal for a Cabinet Minister to confess his "colossal ignorance" of India.

Lord Reay agreed as to the importance of sympathetic government, he hoped that we should be able to come to an understanding with Russia, and so remove a constant distraction that did harm to India and to this country and imposed on India a heavy military burden. He referred to the importance of promoting the industries of India.

Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., and other speakers also addressed the gathering.

The Paris correspondent of the "Times" writes on Feb. 21 :—As to the Franco-Russian alliance, the most ardent partisans cannot be blind to the fact that for the moment faith in its merit seems to have diminished, and no wonder. That faith may some day be revived in all its primitive vigour, but for the next quarter of a century, Russia will scarcely be in a position to act up to her treaty obligations, and, that being so, the contract remains an [illegible] one-sided one. Thus at all events [illegible] average Frenchman, the conclusion may be [illegible]. The plain truth is that all the [illegible] horses and all the King's men [illegible] drag this country into a war in order [illegible] Manchuria.

THE NORTH SEA VERDICT.

INQUIRY COMMISSION DECLARES FOR "MISTAKE."

"HONOUR SAFEGUARDED."

INQUIRIES in Government quarters go to show that while the report of the North Sea Commission has not yet reached London, sufficient information has been received to leave little doubt as to the main lines of the Commissioners' findings.

The view is taken that an unfortunate mistake was made by the responsible officers of the Baltic Fleet, who believed when they ordered the firing that the fleet was in imminent danger of being attacked by torpedo-boats, and that there was no deliberate intention of firing on the trawlers. As the whole tenour of the report supports the theory of an honest mistake, the idea of punishing the officers named as responsible for the incident by Russia is precluded. On the other hand, giving no credence to the story of the torpedo-boats amongst the trawlers, it throws upon Russia the responsibility of adequately compensating the sufferers by the mistake.

The report is regarded as the compromise of a commission of diplomats rather than the declaration of a naval tribunal. It has certainly aroused no enthusiasm, but, on the other hand, there is no indignation, the general feeling in Parliamentary and official circles being that, unsatisfactory as it is, it must in the circumstances, be accepted.

The Government is to be asked almost immediately whether papers giving the result of the North Sea fisheries investigation will be laid on the table.

REPORT READY FOR SIGNATURE.

"ENTIRELY FAVOURABLE TO RUSSIA."

Paris, Thursday.

The "Echo de Paris" this morning gives an account of the finding of the North Sea Commission, which corroborates the version already published. The journal says:—

"The five Admirals, members of the North Sea Commission will to-day sign their definitive report. This report has been given its final form by Admiral Fournier, to whose experience Admirals Spaun and Davis appealed notably for the French wording.

Sir Lewis Beaumont desire that the conclusions should contain a censure of the Commission upon Admiral Rojdestvensky for having continued to fire on the trawlers without troubling himself about giving help to the wounded fishermen. This motion of censure, at the request of Admiral Dubassoff, and by a very honourable concession of Sir Lewis Beaumont, has been definitely set aside.

It is possible that the report may record some criticisms on points of detail relating to Admiral Rojdestvensky's method of procedure, but the report will be entirely favourable to Russia, and will safeguard not only her honour and her amour propre, but also the reputation of Russian sailors and their chiefs.

Paris, Thursday afternoon.

Information obtained from a reliable source is to the effect that the published version of the finding of the International Commission of Inquiry with regard to the North Sea incident is very incomplete. The decision of the Commision is of great length, running in the manuscript to fifteen pages, and contains paragraphs favourable to the English case that will counterbalance the published conclusions exonerating the Russian officers.

The public sitting, at which the report will be formerly read, will very probably be held at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Contrary to the statements previously published, the admirals will not be in uniform at the final sitting, which will be taken up entirely with the reading of the report, and will probably be closed by a short speech by Vice-Admiral Fournier thanking his colleagues for the help which they have rendered in the work undertaken by them in common.

HEAVY BILL OF COSTS.

The main point that now remains to be disclosed is the amount of the costs which will fall upon the British taxpayer. In any case (the "Mail" points out) we shall have to pay our own purely personal costs, and we divide with Russia the actual expense of the Commission. Our costs will amount to an enormous sum. The British case was prepared on a very generous scale, the fees being very large, while the Russians also embarked on a considerable outlay.

HULL FISHERS DISSATISFIED.

The Central News Hull correspondent telegraphs The reply of the Premier to Sir H. S. King's question upon the protection to be afforded to the North Sea fishing fleet during the progress of the third Russian Baltic squadron in those waters has caused the gravest dissatisfaction in this port, as well as at Grimsby. Boat-owners fear that their crews will decline to ship unless adequate protection is promised until the third Russian squadron is well away from the fishing ground. There is much amazement here, too, at the reported finding of the Paris Commission, though there is a general inclination to wait for the full papers before expressing definite opinions.

MR. CARL JOUBERT'S PROPHECY.

Mr. Carl Joubert, in his book "The Truth about the Tsar," published las month, forecasted the unsatisfactory result of the inquiry. In a chapter devoted to the subject, he said:—

At the end of the inquiry—if there ever is an end—we shall be no wiser than we are now, because we already know all the facts of the case. The Tsar will pay some indemnity for the damage done by his drunken and irresponsible officers. The Russian Government will stick to the lie about the Japanese torpedo-boats, and the Tsar will refuse to punish the guilty parties. There will be no humiliation for Russia, and no satisfaction for Great Britain; and then the affair will be said to have "blown over"! We shall then know that the value of the life of a British subject, if taken in cold blood by a foreigner, and more especially by an officer of the Tsar, is assessable in pounds sterling, and will be paid for after prolonged wrangling.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 4).

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS IN THE ARMY.

Mr MacNeill asked the Secretary of State for War: Whether he is aware that a petitition has been presented to Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India, on behalf of the Catholic chaplains in that Army stating among other matters that some of them had served in India or periods of from 20 to 40 years, and had not during the whole period of their divinity been granted leave of absence, while when through illness or other unavoidable cause they were compelled for a few days to relinquish their duties, their stipends suffered a proportionate deduction, and that when Catholic chaplains become incapacitated through illness or old age they are dismissed without any pension whereas Church of England and Presbyterian chaplains are entitled to an annual leave of two months without deduction of salary, and can claim pensions for life after 14 years' service; whether the War Office authorities have any and if so what explanation of this differentiation of treatment in the cases of Catholic chaplains and in the cases of Church of England and Presbyterian chaplains; on what ground have Catholic chaplains been placed in an inferior position to Protestant and Presbyterian chaplains, and what steps does the Government propose to take with reference to the granting of the prayer of the Catholic chaplains for equality of treatment and equal rights and privileges with Church of England and Presbyterian chaplains.

Mr. Brodrick: I am not aware that a petition to the effect stated by the hon, member has been presented to Lord Kitchener; an inquiry on this point will be addressed to the Government of India. The difference of treatment in the case of Roman Catholic chaplains and in the cases of Church of England and Presbyterian chaplains is due to the fact that the latter are appointed by Government and form a branch of the public service, while the Roman Catholic chaplains are appointed and controlled by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in India, and are liable to be removed or exchanged by their bishops without any formal reference to the Indian authorities.

IRON AND ALUMINIUM IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree asked the Secretary of State for India: If he has any official information on the subject of recent discoveries of iron ore and aluminium in the central provinces in India, and if claims are being staked out in the new fields, where it is alleged these materials are found in large quantities.

Mr. Brodrick: The report on the mineral production of India which the Government of India recently published contains the latest information as to the deposits of aluminium, manganese, and iron ores in the Central Provinces. I shall be glad to send my hon. friend a copy. During the year ending March 31 last, 21 prospecting licenses and mining leases were granted in the provinces for various minerals.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

Replying to Mr. R. Lucas, Lord Percy stated that his Majesty's Government are not aware that any steps have been taken for the construction of the Baghdad Railway beyond the Koniah-Egreli section which was completed in October last and paid for by a loan raised at Berlin; and they have no knowledge of any schemes for raising the funds necessary for the continuation of the line to the Persian Gulf.

The Bishop of Chichester amused his hearers at a gathering at the Church House, Westminster. The subject before the gathering was mission work in Rhodesia, and the Bishop related a story of the Bishop of Mashonaland, who vanquished three lions by reading aloud to them the Thirty-nine Articles. On arriving at the Article of Justification by Faith, the lions (said the Bishop) turned tail and fled.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Feb. 20.

The following promotions have been made: Rear-Admiral H T Grenfell, C M G, to be vice admiral in his Majesty's fleet; Capt. F Finnis, aide-de-camp, to be rear-admiral in his Majesty's fleet. Consequent thereon the following officers have been promoted to the rank of rear-admiral on the Retired List of his Majesty's fleet: H L F, Royle, D S O H H Dyke, R P Humpage. In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure the following promotion takes place: Admiral Sir E H Seymour, G C B, O M, L L D, to be admiral of the fleet. Consequent thereon the following promotions take place from the same date: Vice Admiral C C P FitzGerald to be admiral; Rear-Admiral Sir R W Walker, Bart, C V O, C M G, to be vice admiral; Capt A W E Prothero to be rear-admiral Capt V A Tisdall to be rear-admiral on the Retired List of his Majesty's fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve Sub Lieut W T Cox to be lieutenant, Acting Sub-Lieut C S Durrad has been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieutenent.

War Office, Feb. 17.

Royal Horse Guards Second Lieut G V S Bowlby to be Lieutenant, vice H E Brassey, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers) Second Lieut P M A Kerans, from 1st Volunteer batt the Royal Sussex Regt (University candidate), to be second Lieutenat in succession to Lieut D A W Ker resigned.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars Major E M Lafone retires on retired pay; Capt J W Underwood to be major, vice E M Lafone,

7th (Queen's Own Hussars Capt and Brevet Major H K Harley, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers The restoration to the establishment of Capt C Fane, D S O, bears date Nov 13 1904, instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of Dec 16 1904 Lieut H R Milvain adjutant to be captain to complete establishment.

13th Hussars—Second Lieut E H Stocker to be lieutenant, on augmentation.

14th (King's) Hussars—Capt E J Jameson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry; Supernumerary Capt T E L Hill-Whitson to be captain, vice E J Jameson.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars—Lieut J W Litchtenburg, D S O, to be captain, vice J G Dugdale D S O seconded.

19th (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars—Major H G S Young retires on retired pay.

20th Hussars—Capt G M R A Swiney retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, under the conditions of Article 529, Royal Warrant, Oct. 6 1900; Lieut H Street to be captain, vice A Goring, seconded.

Scots Guards.

Second Lieut B G Jolliffe to be lieutenant vice G C B Paynter, promoted.

Regimental Districts.

Col A G Watson, on completion of his period of service in command of the 28th Regimental District (the Gloucestershire Regt.) is placed on half-pay.

Line Battalions.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—Lieut W H K Moors to be captain, vice E C Jennings, seconded.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J F Richardson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Major M L Ferrar retires on retired pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers—Capt C J C Barrett is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers.

The East Lancashire Regt—Major C W T T Goff, D S O, retires on retired pay,

The Welsh Regt—Lieut T G Mathias to be captain vice Brevet Major C B Morland, promoted.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.)—Major R G Chase retires on retired pay; Capt G H Arbuthnot to be major, vice R G Chase.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.)—Capt H F MacEwan is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut W Miller, from the South Staffordshire Regt, to be captain, to complete establishment.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians)—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of Second Lieut, P M A Kerans, from 1st Volunteer batt the Royal Sussex Regt (University candidate), notified in the "Gazette" of Feb 3, is cancelled.

The Army Service Corps

Major C W Gartside-Spaight is placed on retired pay; Capt and Brevet Major W A C Denny to be major, vice C W Gartside-Spaight

Royal Army Medical Corps

Lieut-Col J Magill, M D, C B, to be colonel, vice A H Anthonisz, retired; Lieut-Col H R Whitehead, F R C S Eng, to be colonel, vice J M Beamish, retired. The undermentioned lieutenants are confirmed in that rank: D D Paton, M B, J A Longley M B N E Dunkerton S C Bowle, G S C Hayes C Ryley, P Dwyer, M B P C T Davy M B W H Hills M B J F C Mackenzie M B H T Wilson R C Hallowes M B J Campbell M B G A D Harvey H C Winckworth H W Russell M B E J H Luxmoore H C Sidgwick M B M Sinclair M B G R Painton N Low A H Fraser M B R H L Cordner A T Frost M A K A C Doig P A Jones H O M Beadnell C R Millar G H Richards J St A Maughan

The undermentioned gentlemen to be lieutenants on probation: C P Thomson, M D G W Heron R J B Buchanan, G B F Churchill, W S Nealor, J E Hoar. R G Meredith, M B, F E Roberts, G S Wallace, M B W Parsons A A McNeight M B E B Booth, M D T H Gibbon, M D R J C Thompson, E G R Lithgow P Power M B C W O'Brien, R P Nash, J S Pascoe, C D M Holbrooke, J M B Rahilly, M B G G Tabuteau, R E Humfrey, W G Maydon, M B G Ormrod, M B.

The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded under the provisions of Article 349, Royal Warrant for pay and Promotion, Oct. 26, 1900: G W Heron, J M B Rahilly, M B R J C Thompson.

STAFF.

Major A G Dallas, the Durham Light Inf, from a Staff captain to be a deputy-assistant quartermaster-general at Headquarters, vice Brevet Col. W H Kkcock, C B who has vacated the appointment of deputy-assistant adjutant-general; Capt W H Wild, the Northumberland Fusiliers, to be a Staff captain (for musketry) vice Major L F Green-Wilkinson, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own) who has vacated the appointment of deputy-assistant adjutant general (for musketry). The undermentioned officers to be Staff captains at Headquarters: Capt. A Grant-Duff, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), vice Capt. G McK. Franks, R A Capt H Paley, the Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own), vice Major V C Climo, the Manchester Regt., whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Factories.

Capt S W Douglas, DSO, RA, from an assistant experimental officer, to be second military assistant to the Chief Superintendent, vice Capt J G M Watson, R A, deceased.

Army Ordnance Department.

Supernumerary Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Capt G H Stoyle to be commissary of ordnance and honorary captain, vice Honorary Major J Genders, retired; Assist Commy of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut A E Thompson to be deputy commissary of ordnance and honorary captain, vice Honorary Capt G H Stoyle; Conductor W G Weeks, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be assistant commissary of ordnance and honorary lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt A E Thompson.

Half-Pay.

Major R C O Stuart, from Royal Art, deputy director-general of ordnance in India, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Brevet.

Lieut-Col J S Nicholson, C B, D S O, inspector-general, South African Constabulary, to be colonel.

War Office, Feb. 21.

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.—Lieut R C H Shaw Hamilton is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Supernumerary Lieut H E Gurney to be lieutenant, vice R C H Shaw-Hamilton,

5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards.—Second Lieut C A Sheridan to be lieutenant, vice M R Head promoted.

5th (Royal Irish) Lancers.—Major R J Spurrell is placed on retired pay.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars.—Capt A H C Kearsey, D S O, from the York and Lancaster Regt to be captain, vice the Hon C B O, Milford, appointed adjutant.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars.—Capt J J Richardson is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry. Supernumerary Capt C von Essen Moberly to be captain, vice J J Richardson,

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers.—Sergt Major H B Knop to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice A N Haywood employed as assistant superintendent of clothing, Indian Army.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Sergt-Major (Artillery Clerk) H Fairburn to be lieutenant (district officer), vice J Hunter, seconded.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—W E Fairholme, C M G, M V O, vice Brevet Col A C Bailward, retired; Brevet Lieut-Col H Chance, vice W E Fairholme, C M G, M V O, removed on continuance in his employment with the Macedonian Gendarmerie; G R T Rundle, vice Brevet Col H O'B Owen, retired; Brevet Lieut-Col S W Lane, vice Brevet Col E C F Holland, placed on half-pay; J P Langley, vice Brevet Col F W Boteler, placed on half-pay; L Forde, vice Brevet Col A S Pratt, C B, retired; C D Guinness, vice Brevet Col C E Maberly, D S O, retired; Major S Belfield retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—H M Barnes, vice H M Ferrar, retired; R S Hardman, vice G R T Rundle, promoted; J A Hobson, vice Brevet Lieut-Col S W Lane, promoted; H E Vallentin vice J P Longley, promoted; G B Hinton, vice L Forde, promoted; E C Sandars, vice C D Guinness, promoted. The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains:—F Goodson, vice E M de Smidt, seconded; E L Wheeler, vice C S Holland. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—B H Shaw-Stewart, vice M J F FitzGerald, appointed adjutant; A J Turner, vice H Spencer, seconded; C H Mallock, vice H M Barnes; J G B Allardyce, vice H E Vallentin; W H Norton, vice G B Hinton; O S Cameron, vice E C Sandars; Lieut F D'A Murphy resigns his commission; Lieut F K Bradbury is seconded for service under the Foreign Office; Capt C S Holland to be adjutant, vice Capt E I Wheeler, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Capt J C Hanna is seconded for service as adjutant, Cape Colony Garrison Art. Supernumerary Capt R Waring to be captain vice H F McKenzie, seconded. The resignation of his commission by Lieut C L Bland notified in the Gazette of Nov' 8, 1904, is cancelled. Lieut. C L Bland is placed on retired pay.

Corps of Royal Engineer.

Lieut B H O Armstrong to be Captain under the provisions of Article 30 Royal Warrant, Oct 26, 1900. Gentleman Cadet R C Trench, from the Royal Military Academy, to be second lieutenant.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be Captains:—Lord B C Gordon-Lennox vice Brevet Major C E Corkran, seconded. G C Hamilton vice Lord B C Gordon-Lennox, seconded for service with the Chinese Regt. of Inf E N E M Vaughan vice G C Hamilton seconded for service with the Macedonian Gendarmerie. The Hon R Lygon vice Brevet Major the Hon J F Gathorne-Hardy, seconded. Second Lieut C Symes-Thompson to be lieutenant vice the Hon A O W C Weld Forester, promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut the Hon M V B Brett, M V O, to be lieutenant, vice F J O Montagu resigned.

Line Battalions.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—Capt D M McLachlan retires receiving a gratuity. Second T R Scott, to be lieutenant, vice A L E Meredith, resigned.

The Devonshire Regt.—Capt L J Bols, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff. Supernumerary Capt C C M Maynard, DSO, to be captain, vice L J Bols DSO.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut H W Milne to be lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H S Shuldham-Lye M V O, on completion of his period of service in command of a battalion retires on retired pay. Major A S Orr, D S O, to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col H S Shuldham-Lye, M V O Capt W E S Burch to be major vice A S Orr, D S O.

The Lancashire Fusiliers, The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants: J A Ballantine vice A H Spooner, seconded; T B L Maunsell, vice J A Ballantine, seconded for service with the West African Regt.

The Cheshire Regt. Second Lieut R F Loder Symonds to be lieutenant, vice G A B Hooper, Seconded.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Gentleman Cader E N Jones-Vaughan, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant, in succession to Lieut W Lloyd, seconded.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Qrmr Sergt W A Morris to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Major W G Williams, placed on retired pay.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf. Second Lieut L D Passy is seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The Border Regt. Second Lieut G R Sandeman to be lieutenant, vice A J Ellis, seconded.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Capt R C Griffin is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteers Second Lieut T Mitchell to be lieutenant, vice G C Morphett apointed adjutant.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf. Major R C Luard retires on retired pay Capt E M Childers to be major vice R C Luard.

The Royal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut F H E Torcett to be captain, vice R R Feilden, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health; Second Lieut. R H Logan to be lieutenant vice F H E Torbett.

Admiralty, 20th February.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th July, 1895—Lieutenant Hugh Fitz Roy Hopkinson has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, Dated 18th February, 1905.

Chief Gunner Thomas Berridge has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet, Dated 7th February, 1905.

Fleet Paymaster Frederick Charles Good has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster-in-Chief in His Majesty's Fleet.

Assistant Paymaster Maxwell Thomas Bourne Fowler has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

Boatswain John Coleman has been promoted to the rank of Chief Boatswain in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th January, 1905.

Royal Naval School of Music.

Captain Francis Arthur Nelson, Royal Marine Light Infantry, to be Assistant Commandant, Dated 18th February, 1905.

Admiralty, 22nd February,

Captain Spencer Henry Metcalfe Login has been appointed Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, in place of Captain Frank Finisf promoted to Flag rank.

Engineer. Sub-Lieutenant George Frederick Hubert Parsons has been promoted to the rank

The undermentioned Staff Surgeons have this day been promoted to the rank of Fleet Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet:—Lawrence Bidwell, Edward Henry Hounet de courtmacsherry, M, D, Walter James Bearblock, William Hackett, M. D., Charles Geekie Matthew, M. B., Thomas Austen, and Joseph Chambers, M. B., B. A.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Duncan Campbell has been placed on the Retired List at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Retired Commander, R N R. Lieutenant John Reginald Barter has been placed on the Retired List at his own request of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majestys Fleet, Dated 1st January, 1905.

The seniorities of the following Engineer Lieutenants as such have been antedated to the dates stated:—Charles John Hawkes, Dated 1st September, 1903, Bertram Harvey. Dated 1st July, 1903. Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Robert Beeman has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st April, 1904.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Henry Martin Howard is seconded for service in the Army Ordnance Department. Dated 30th January, 1905.

Admiralty, 23rd February, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881. Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets William Berkeley Drew has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, Dated 22nd February, 1905. Sub-Lieutenant Charles Edward Turle has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th July 1904. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Vessey Holt has been confirmed in the rank of Sub Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet, Dated 15th January, 1904.

War Office, 24th February,

The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment,) General Sir George Digby Barker, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant-General and Honorary General F Peyton, C B, deceased. Dated 7th February, 1905.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Standish Monteith Hamilton, K C B, D S O, to be Colonel, vice General Sir R C H Taylor, G C B, deceased Dated 7th December, 1904.

War Office, Pall Mall, 24th February

1st (Royal) Dragoons Second Lieutenant A H D Chapman to be Lieutenant, vice T P Godman, promoted. Dated 23rd January, 1905.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Ralph Seymour resigns his Commission, Dated 25th February, 1905.

4th (Queen's) Hussars. Second Lieutenant T. W. Pragnell to be Lieutenant, vice H. B. Mockett, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health. Dated 1st February, 1905.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers. Second Lieutenant H. F. Wood to be Lieutenant, vice L. W. de V. Sadleir-Jackson, D. S. O., promoted, Dated 14th December, 1904.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Brevet Major Eustace Crawley, from Supernumerary Captain, to be Captain, in succession to Major M H Tristram, who holds a Staff appointment, Dated 11th January, 1905.

14th (King's) Hussars, Lieutenant Bethel M Dawes resigns his Commission. Dated 25th February, 1905.

Grenadier Guards.

Second Lieutenant E S Ward to be Lieutenant, vice E N E M Vaughan, promoted. Dated 23rd January 1905.

Scots-Guards

Captain Thomas H R Bulkeley is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 13th December 1904.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Captain Wilfrid H Wild is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 3rd February, 1905.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Neil A McNeill to 13th December, 1904, vice T H R Bulkeley.

George C B Paynter to 14th December, 1904, vice W J M Hill, resigned.

Supernumerary Lieutenant B A W P H, Earl of Granard to be Lieutenant, 17th December, 1904, vice G C B Paynter, instead of as notified in the Gazette of 17th January, 1905.

Lieutenant Walter E G L, Viscount Bury, is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 8th December, 1904.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows;

F H Ballantine-Dykes to 8th December, 1904, vice W E G L Viscount Bury.

B G Jolliffe to 13th December, 1904 vice N A McNeill, promoted,

Captain James H Cuthbberth, D S O, resigns his Commission. Dated 25th February 1905.

Second Lieutenant William Frank Gardiner Baird, from 7th (Princess Royal's) Dragoon Guards, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A E S Clarke, M V O, seconded. Dated 25th February, 1905.

Line Battalions.

Francis W Greatwood, vice H Hodgson, seconded for service with the Egyptian Army. Charles E Hollins, vice F W Greatwood, appointed Adjutant, Alan H Hilton-Johnson, vice C E Hollins, seconded for service on the Staff. Robert N King vice A H Hilton-Johnson, seconded for service with The Chinese Regiment of Infantry.

The East Yorkshire Regiment, Captain Cecil S. Soote retires on retired pay. Dated 25th February, 1905.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Lieutenant Walter Lloyd, Adjutant of Volunteers, to be Captain, to complete establishment. Dated 1st January, 1905, Second Lieutenant H J Phillips to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment, Dated 8th February, 1905.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Henry M Harrison is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 4th February 1905.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant R F Traill to be Lieutenant, vice R B Umfreville, resigned. Dated 18th January, 1905.

The Hampshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Arthur C Richards to be Captain, vice H di S B Barford-Hancock, promoted. Dated 20th February, 1905. Second Lieutenant M A Morris resigns his Commission, Dated 25th February, 1905.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment), Second Lieutenant K. B McKenzie is seconded for service with the Indian Army. Dated 16th November, 1904.

The Essex Regiment, Supernumerary Lieutenant William G. Charles to be Lieutenant, vice C. I. Ryan, promoted. Dated 15th February, 1905.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant R. L Hoare resigns his Commission. Dated 25th February, 1905.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant A. E. Bonham-Carter to be Lieutenant, to complete establishment. Dated 1st January, 1905,

The York and Lancaster Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Robert Gardner, D S O to be Captain, vice A H C Kearsey, D S O, transferred to 10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars. Dated 22nd February, 1905.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Captain Markham J W Pike is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 27th December, 1904. The restoration to the Establishment of Supernumerary Captain Henry L Knight is antedated to 27th December, 1904, vice M J W Pike. Supernumerary Captain, John E R Brush to be Captain, in succession to Major W B Silver, Adjutant 4th Battalion. Dated 19th January, 1905.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlander's), Lieutenant George A Akers-Douglas is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 13th December, 1904.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieutenant William H Supple is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, Dated 4th February, 1905.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consor's Own), Captain George Palye is seconded for service on the Staff, Dated 2nd February 1905.

Staff.

Captain and Brevet Major C. J. Sackville-West, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a Staff Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Major A. G, Dallas. The Durham Light Infantry, appointed a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 28th January 1905.

Royal Military College.

Captain J T I Bosanquet, The Border Regiment, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Major R C Luard, retired. Dated 1st February, 1905.

Inspection and Experimental Staff.

Major H B Adair, Royal Artillery, is appointed an Inspector, vice Lieutenant-Colonel T F Bushe, C M G, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 17th December, 1904.

Captain H R Hardy, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), from an Assistant-Inspector, is appointed an Inspector, vice Captain C W D Pollard, The Prince of Wales's, Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), appointed an Ordnance Officer, Fourth Class. Dated 2nd January, 1905.

Lieutenant L C Adams, Royal Artillery, is appointed an Assistant Inspector, vice Captain R Waring, Royal Artillery, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 27th January, 1905.

Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant G E N Booker resigns his Commission, Dated 25th February, 1905.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of London.

John Williams Benn, Esq. M P, to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 17th February, 1905.

Commission signed by the Lord Lieutenant of the County of Surrey.

Herbert John Butler Hollings, Esq. to be Deputy Lieutenant. Dated 16th February, 1905.

DIVINE SERVICE.

I SUNDAY, IN LENT, MARCH 12.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins—Woodward in E flat.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
Hymns—353, 313, 92.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A,
Anthem—
Hymns—353, 94 and 108.
Collections for—Poor Fund.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Matins.
7-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral)—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
10 a.m.—Catichism.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Langmore, Alms for the Poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins, Sermon and Holy Communion.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

(Madras Time)
8-0 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 20 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns 94, 93.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—12, 91 and 198.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4 p m—Sunday School.
6 p m.—Evening Service
Psalm—47 Tune.
Hymn—725.
Hymn—175.
Hymn—241.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

(Wandby Road.)
8 a.m—Children's Service C Douglas Green Est
11 a.m.—United Service (St Andrew's Church)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton
Hymns—306, 256, 365.
Psalm—43.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 45 a.m.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for the British and Foreign Bible Society.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—183, 353 and 279.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—93, 355 and 90.
Offertory for Church expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

(Frere Road.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.
8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. A. J. Revnell.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev. C. Ryder Smith B. A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. A J Revnell
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a. m.—Matins.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion Choral.
4-45 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

HIGH COURT.—March 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

Suits for hearing, and final disposal.

Long Causes.

Commercial Causes.

759,04—Captain and V—Champsy Parbut and others vs Mowji Shamji and others—Madhowji E K—Part heard

Reference.

E F Nicholson—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and Re Government and Re Devkaran Nanji

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.

For Dismissal.

352'04—Ardeshir H D and Co—Shrinbai H Shroff vs Gordhandas Khatow and another Craigie L and Co

For Consent Decree,

839'01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Mahomedbhai Meherallibha and another vs Karimbhoy Kassam Nanjee and another Thakurdas and Co—and in person

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

430-14996-04—Mulla and M—Gordhundas Waghji vs Dosa Haji Ebrahim and others—Ardeser H D and Co
676-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Ebrahim Mahomed vs Gordhundas Waghji—Mulla and M
609'04—Bhaishunker K and G, Gordhan Ramji vs Bai Ladoobai and another Hiralal D
719'04—In Person Chatturbhuj Sooonderjee vs Permanand Dassa Madhowji and K
723,04—Wadia G and Co; Abdulla Kalkibhoy Readymoney vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman and other—Smetham and B and N, and Matubhoy J and M.
378'04—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikissondas Purshotum vs Sakulchand Magunlal and another Meg J and G
753'01—In person a pauper Bhanibai widow vs Veljee Khoda and others K B Mehta
418'01—Payne and Co—Societa Colonicle Italiana vs Mahomed Salley Mahomed—Balkrishna V N K
777'03—Jamsetjee and R Pherozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dinbai widow and another M R Vakil
757'04—Jamsetjee and R Ibrahim Girdharidas vs Thakor Jeewandas Nathoobhoy Nadirshaw and T
293'93—In person Ladhibai widow vs Ruttonsey Karamsey and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

42-05—Payne and Co—Hirji Kiloo Maneck and others vs Haji Sultana'ly Shustri and others—M J and M and Mirza and M
117-04—Bhaishanker K and G—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Bai Sudba alias Moghibai—Madhowji and Co—Part heard
205 04—B Raghavaya—Bhaskar Ganesh Shevdye vs Raoji Kindyeckrao Jagunath Shankersett—Crawford B and Co
827-04—Captain and V Mahomed Ali bin Abdool Kareem Logday vs The Hon the Advocate General and others Little and Co and Ardeser H D and Co
830-04—Bhaishanker K and G Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimoodin and others Little and Co—Payne and Co for Postponement
17-775-453-04—Dikshit D and G—Ramdayal Saligram vs Govind narayan Jeychand—Payne and Co
834-04—M B Chothia—Soorsing Mathuradas vs Kurseondas Yussonji and others—Mirza and M and Hiralal D and S and M
417-04—D D Romer George Grant Craig vs Percy Ferdinand Fischer—Payne and Co

"Vanity Fair" tells this story on the authority of a friend who has just come back from St. Petersburg. He and a German were recently walking in one of the main streets of the Russian capital, and were discussing the Czar. One of them made the remark, "How stupid the Emperor is!" At once a detective in plain clothes, stepped up to him, and said, "I overheard your remark; you are my prisoner." My friend, however, at once answered, "My remark referred to the German Emperor." The detective was no less quick. His reply was, "Your remark cannot refer to the German Emperor; no one could call him stupid."

IN answer to a correspondent, who wrote to him asking whether there is any prospect of a possible reduction in the rate of the duty on tea, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied that "he must adhere to the rule which has been always observed, that no proposals connected with the Budget shall be anticipated." He, however, pointed out "that the entire duty on tea, as well as the additions made in recent years to other import duties, are by law leviable until July 1 next. He would not under any circumstances—even if the finances admitted of his entertaining proposals of this character—propose that any reduction or remission should take effect from an earlier date. His view in this matter is based upon consideration of the serious disorganisation of the finance of the expiring as well as of the coming year which follows upon any more immediate operation of a measure of that nature. Nor can he believe that, whenever the time comes to propose any remission of taxation in the future, a similar course will fail to be adopted by his successors in view of the sensitiveness of all trades in dutiable articles which of late has increased in so marked a manner. If postponement of the payment of duty is thus confined within the limits of one financial year, the disturbance of the revenue will be reduced to a minimum, while ample time will be available for the disposal of stocks on which duty may have been paid at the old higher rates."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. [illegible] London, England.

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SCRUBB'S.
A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
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None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

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For Typewriters.

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WINE MIXED
BISCUITS.

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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KEATING'S
POWDER.
FATAL TO INSECT LIFE.
Harmless to Everything Else.
Sold in Tins and Bottles only.
Be quite sure you get KEATING'S.
IT KILLS
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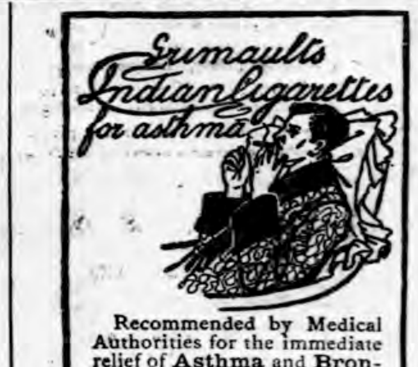

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ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath.

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so disagreeable, yet so common in hot weather, can easily be removed by using
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CARBOLIC
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A pleasantly perfumed pure antiseptic soap which can be used for all toilet purposes and as a preventive of contagion. It contains 10% Crystal Carbolic, and so has a healthy action on the skin and assists to improve the complexion.

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contains pure Carbolic Acid (healing and antiseptic) and other useful ingredients to cure or alleviate sunburn, chafed skin, piles, cuts, burns, insect bites, &c.

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And JEWELLERY are WORLD-FAMOUS.
Here is Convincing Proof.

Neuchwang, China,
"I have saved at least 20 per cent. by sending to you. The Diamond Ring is a Gem, and proves your assertion that you can and do give the highest value for money received."
HARRY C. BURTON,
Inspector Mar-Customs

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CONSUMPTION
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Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung symptoms, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of spurious imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in [illegible] each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, [illegible] Inn Road, London, W.C.

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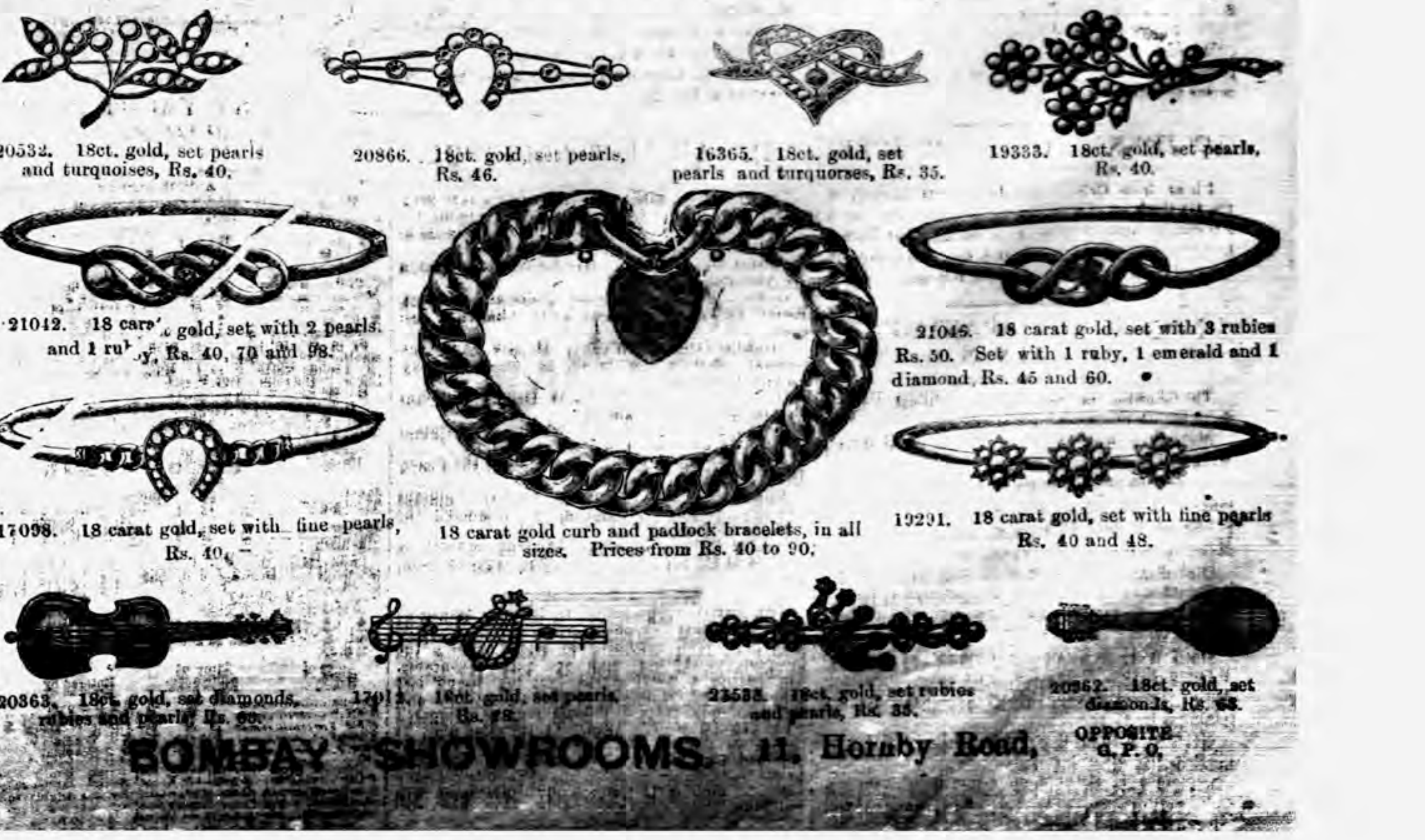

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BOMBAY SHOWROOMS, 11, Hornby Road, OPPOSITE G. T. O.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

THE SAME OLD STORY.

WE have had an interesting lecture on the [illegible] attraction which the great cities of England [illegible] general and London in particular, exercise [illegible] inhabitants of rural centres. Undoubtedly there is much in the argument. But one is reminded of the answer which a "Punch" man made to one who complained that our premier comic was not nearly so funny as it used to be. "It never was," came the ready retort. To every age it must have seemed that the absorption of the rural population by the great towns was at the time a more serious evil than it had ever previously proved. And, yet a glance along the sidepaths of history shows that as far away as Stuart days, and even Elizabeth's they were swearing that London was as full as it could possibly be allowed to become, and resorting to most drastic measures to drive back newcomers to the country, and restrain those not already migrated from doing so. Queen Bess peremptorily ordered that persons of livelihood and means should reside in their counties and "not abide or sojourn in the city of London so that counties remained unserved." They used just the language which we hold to-day—declared the head too monstrous for the body, and that it drew all the moisture of life from the middle and extremities of the country.

THE YOUTH OF BABYLON.

They did not halt at one proclamation on the subject. Every now and then, not only would they forbid the erection of any new buildings within ten miles of London; they would actually pull down premises which had been erected years before. And James I. in his pleasant way would proclaim:—"Those swarms of gentry, who, through the instigation of their wives, or to new-model and fashion their daughter, (who if they were unmarried, marred their reputations, and, if married, lost them), did cumber the city, a general nuisance to the kingdom. And the appeal to the Star Chamber to let slip the dogs of war upon these fugitives from the country. The new buildings, he declared, were but a shelter for those who, when they had spent their estates in coaches, lacqueys and fine clothes, like a Frenchman, lived miserably in their houses like Italians. One country squire, whose house in the provinces had been burnt down, was fined a thousand pounds for taking up his residence in the metropolis; and the Star Chamber had whole lists of other offenders before them. Even so late as 1820 one of the judges declared that the residence of the gentry in the country was an essential safeguard against an English edition of the French Revolution.

HIGH TREASON.

"What shall I wear?" is a question popularly supposed to be the peculiar monopoly of the fair sex. But preceding such a function as that at Buckingham Palace, where the King and Queen have held a diplomatic and official Court, it may be heard in the mouth of the most mighty and principal of the opposite sex. So many pitfalls beset the unwary and unversed! Even Sydney Smith was caught napping. Despising the example of a colleague whom he found consulting the Archdeacon of Newfoundland, "a man who sits bobbing for cod, and pocketing every tenth fish," he went arrayed as he thought best. Everybody stared at his feet. At first he thought they were admiring the shape of his calves and ankles, but no, he had neglected buckles and put laces in his shoes? "I kept my feet as coyly under my petticoat as the veriest prude in the country," he afterwards said, and regretted that he had not consulted the man of codfish who knew things.

A BOOTLESS DEBUTANTE.

The plight of the witty clergyman was no worse than that of a debutante whom Madame Waddington once saw at Court. Her tight little shoes caused her a martyrdom of pain in the long wait preceding entry into the presence of the late Queen, and she was compelled to kick them off and walk in her stockinged feet the whole length of the royal reception room. Guests at Court have had a far happier time in the new reign than they had in the last, when the Queen herself was unable personally to give all that attention which doubtless she would have desired for the comfort of her visitors. A letter appeared in the papers some years ago complaining that upon a bitterly cold day there were only a couple of tiny fires burning in two of the rooms wherein guests waited, the hot-water apparatus in the corridors was cold, a third room had a fire, laid but unlighted, and the whole place was like a barn. Several distinguished women, it was asserted, were rendered quite ill by the experience oft that day.

UNTIMELY ENTRIES.

The story which Dr. Torrey has been telling of a Sunday audience in America breaking off in the middle of the hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," to give a round of cheers to President McKinley as he entered the room, brings to mind similar instances in our own favoured land. At one meeting the member for the division, a little man, so impressed his audience as he stepped on the platform that they burst into "God save our gracious King." A still more obvious incongruity was discovered at a temperance meeting at which the mayor of a certain town had promised to attend. The audience, awaiting the appearance of the speakers, sang hymns, and were engaged upon "Hold the fort" when the mayor and his party gravely footed it into the hall. "See the mighty host advancing, Satan leading on," was rolled out like thunder as the mayor led his party to the places allotted.

BREAKING THE BANK.

A question in the House of Commons has brought to light the interesting fact that the Marquess of Linlithgow is the third Secretary for Scotland who has held a directorship of the premier banking institution across the Tweed. Like the rest of her economic institutions, Scotland's banks have undergone great changes for the better. There was a time when one bank, that at Dundee, occupied a position to which it would probably be impossible to find a parallel. It was at once bank, municipal hall and prison. One doorway gave entrance to all three departments, and simultaneously there would be in progress the business of the bank, the feasting of the city fathers, and the daily round of misery of the prisoner's pent, all beneath the same roof. When the day's work at the bank was done, the officers would lock up and depart; the guildhall would be closed; the prisoners locked into their kennels, and the warders would leave for home. This method of conducting affairs once led to a serious robbery at the bank, and two men were hanged for it. Three others were sentenced to death for the same crime, but were reprieved.

THE CRAZE FOR SENSATION.

The man, who has been sentenced to imprisonment at Leigh after a daring break-away from the police and an unsuccessful cross country flight, seems to have been obsessed with that passion for notoriety which, in the belief of the experts, animates most of the men who break from prison. The Prison Commissioners reported, at the time of the escapes from Wormwood Scrubbs, Northallerton and Lincoln, that the Borstal escaped had rendered the desire to escape almost epidemic among convicts. The idea of trying to escape, they said, seemed to have seized the imagination of prisoners throughout the country, and led to plots and contrivances which rivalled in their ingenuity the legendary escapades of the notorious criminals of fiction. The modern prison-breaker spends months upon the plan by which he is to gain the outer air; labours like a slave when he should be sleeping, endures constant anxiety. When his scheme is put to the test, he may get on to some desolate moor, rove starving for a few hours, or it may be days; then is roped in and carried back, almost dead. But he has got into the papers. Perhaps he finds that compensation, like the foolish fellow who, about to be released from Pentonville, broke out on to the roof, and spend the last thirty hours of his sentence there, without food or shelter.

MODERN JACK SHEPPARDS.

The genius for prison-breaking did not die with Jack Sheppard. You hear of men allowing themselves to be built into a chimney from which they will force their way when no one else is about; of their being burried below the ground; of their picking locks with a piece of wire, and actually cracking the wine cellar of the prison governor. One man, to open the lock of his cell, had to remove the little trap in his cell-door by which his food was passed in to him, and by this passage operate the lock on the other side of the door. Yet he managed to turn the lock and get out. Cell-ventilators, rain-pipes, scaffold-poles, have all provided means of escape. The ingenuity with which pieces of canvas and other material have been husbanded and woven into ladders, clothes, and what not, and with which excavations and tunnellings have been carried out with the meanest tools would, if properly applied, make these lawless enemies of society remarkable for skill of a high order.

GIANTS IN BATTLE.

The keenness of the debates since the reassembling of Parliament last week may have suggested to new members that they have come in for an experience new to the House. But years ago they hit just as hard, even harder in fact, than the Ministerialists and Opposition have hit this week. There was a striking duel between Peel and Disraeli sixty years ago last week. Over a simple motion Disraeli taunted Peel with simulating a passion which he did not feel, and banteringly warned younger members that "the right honourable baronet will not eat them up." Peel, in a heated reply, declared that Disraeli's calmness was simulated, his bitterness entirely sincere, and he quoted against him:—

Give me the avowed, erect, and manly foe!
Firm I can meet him, and perhaps return the blow;
But of all plagues which Heaven in wrath can send,
Save me, oh, save me from the candid friend.

KISMET.

As with the first telegrams which discussed the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius, so with the latest: horror and loathing in them all, but in none surprise. And yet this dead autocrat might have been Tsar of all the Russias. Nicholas I, was placed upon the throne to the exclusion of Constantine, his elder brother; and all Europe at one time thought that a younger son than Alexander III, would in consequence of the death of the heir-apparent, be nominated by his father to succeed. Had not seniority been the determining factor, there is no saying but that Sergius might have been made Emperor. Even had that happened, however, the word had gone forth against him. Throughout the days set apart for the festivities in connection with the coronation of Alexandra III., notes came to the hand of the Emperor, at his table, in his private apartments, in his carriages, emanating whence none could say, telling the dreadful doom that awaited all his house. Not until the Kremlin gates closed behind him upon his return from the crowning could he believe that he was safely to pass through that ordeal.

THE famous Agra diamond has been purchased by Mr. Max Mayer for X5,100. The jewel is known as the Agra diamond because it was taken at the battle of Agra in 1526 by the Emperor Baber, the founder of the Moghul Empire. From him it descended through various hands to the last King of Delhi, from whose place it was looted during the mutiny of 1857. It was subsequently sold to the Duke of Burnswick It then weighed 46 carats, but it was cut down to 31 1-2 carats to avoid certain black spots. The stone formed part of the residue of the stock of Messrs. Streeter, which was dispersed by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods.

For Discriminating Smokers.

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CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos. To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

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Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious [illegible] your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always [illegible] information to any requiring it.

HALL MARKED ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

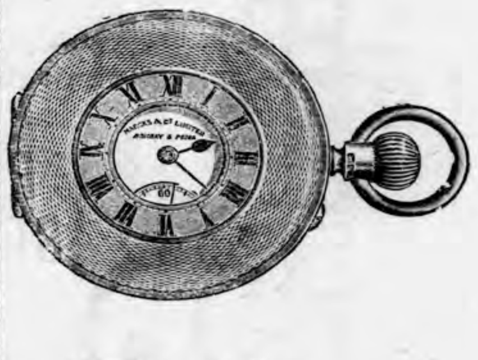
Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

OUR ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES can compete in QUALITY AND PRICE with any watch on the market.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.



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Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

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To H. M. The King.

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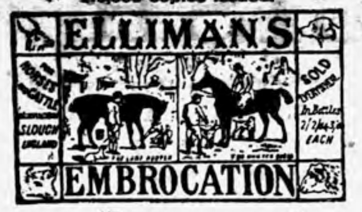

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